

THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD.

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PORTSMOUTH, N. H., WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1907.

The Portsmouth Daily Republican merged with The Herald, July 1, 1902.

PRICE 2 CENTS

PROTECTS NAME

Officer Smith Resents an Attack Upon It

AND SECURES SERVICES OF ATTORNEY KELLEY

Sensational Case Claims Attention Of People Of Dover

POLICE COMMISSIONER WENTWORTH IS PARTY TO CONTROVERSY

Dover is excited over a sensational case growing out of a difference of opinion among the civil authorities of that town. The case is the outcome of an attempt to secure from the Governor and council a pardon for John Williams, now serving a term in prison.

Williams was sentenced as one of a gang, the others said to be burglars

who robbed a brewery safe in Lawrence, Mass., who shot up Dover on the night before July 4, six years ago. He is alleged to have discharged a loaded revolver directly at one Jerry Sullivan, missing him, however. Later, he shot and killed "Peggy" McNally and "Teddy" Dobbin and wounded two other men.

Williams was convicted on the evidence of Police Officer George E. Smith and was given a sentence of fifty years in state prison. Smith asserted that he was within a few feet of Williams when the fatal shots were fired and could not be mistaken in the identity of the man. The officer thought Williams was firing blank cartridge until he saw his victims fall.

At the trial, the two wounded men and several other persons testified that Williams was the man who did the shooting.

It has since been learned that the real name of the prisoner is John Berwick and his mother, Mrs. John Berwick of Philadelphia, has been endeavoring to secure a pardon for him. The man's family is said to be a good one.

Deputy Sheriff Bert Wentworth, who is also a police commissioner of Dover, has lately become convinced that Williams, as he is still officially known, is innocent. At a recent hearing before the Governor and council, he accused Officer Smith of false testimony. He also made the statement that at the time of the shooting, Smith was a half-mile or

more from the scene. Mr. Wentworth also told of an interview with a stranger in the dark at Portland, Me., during which he was assured that the shooting was not done by Williams.

Officer Smith bears a good reputation in Dover and the charges against him came without warning. On Tuesday he came to this city and engaged the services of Attorney John W. Kelley.

Mr. Kelley at once served a petition upon the Dover police commissioners in behalf of his client for an investigation. In the petition it is requested that Mr. Wentworth be prevented from sitting on the case. Mr. Kelley said that if the two commissioners aside from Mr. Wentworth refused to grant his petition or if Mr. Wentworth should insist on sitting on the case, he would prefer charges to the Governor and council and insist upon Mr. Wentworth's removal from office.

Officer Smith says that he can produce witnesses to prove that he saw the shooting.

A second hearing on the petition for a pardon for Williams is being held before the Governor and council in Concord today.

THE WEATHER FOR TOMORROW

(Special to The Herald)
Washington, May 22—Fair and warmer weather is indicated for Thursday.

KITTERY LETTER

Newsy Items From Across The River

HAPPENINGS IN OUR BUSY SISTER TOWN

Various Paragraphs Of Social And Personal Interest

GOSSIP OF A DAY COLLECTED BY OUR CORRESPONDENT

Kittery, May 22.
The following are the orders of the commander of E. G. Parker Post, Grand Army, in regard to the Memorial day observance in Kittery: Headquarters E. G. Parker Post, No. 99, G. A. R., Department of Maine.

Kittery, Me., May 21, 1907.
General Orders:

1. In accordance with the rules and regulations of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in obedience to department orders, Thursday, May 30, will be observed by this post as Memorial day.

2. Sunday, May 26, the post will meet at headquarters at ten o'clock a. m., in uniform, to attend special memorial services at the Second Methodist Church, Camp No. 20, Sons of Veterans, and the Ladies' Auxiliary will accompany the post.

3. Thursday, May 30, Memorial day, comrades will assemble at headquarters at eight o'clock a. m., in uniform, dark clothes and white gloves.

At 8.45 the post will form and march to the navy yard, where it will be received by a detachment of the United States marine guard and escorted to the navy yard cemetery, to decorate the graves of comrades there, with appropriate ceremonies; returning as soon as that duty shall have been performed. The Naval band and Camp No. 20, Sons of Veterans, will accompany the post.

On the navy yard bridge returning, the line will halt while the school children of the town observe the ceremony of scattering flowers upon the water, as a tribute to those comrades who repose beneath its surface. The schools will be formed on the east side of the bridge, near its center, right toward the Kittery shore, awaiting the return of the post from the navy yard.

Upon arriving at the bridge, the column will pass the children's line four paces distant until the right of the two lines are opposite, halt and face to the right. At the command, "Salute," both lines will salute in the customary manner, after which the children will about face and perform their ritualistic ceremonies. The band will play a refrain and the bugle will sound taps.

4. After these ceremonies are finished, the line will be formed in the following order: Naval band, detachment of marine guard, Camp No. 20, Sons of Veterans, Post No. 99, G. A. R., such other posts of the Grand Army or camps of Sons of Veterans as may respond to invitations to be present in their order of seniority, Woman's Relief Corps and auxiliary associations to Sons of Veterans, all civic organizations, town officials, schools of the town in their appropriate order, and all citizens who may wish to join in the observance of the day in response to our invitation, and proceed at once to Orchard Grove cemetery.

5. The town officials, all organizations of this town, all comrades of the War, and soldiers and sailors serving who may be in the most cordially and earnestly to unite with this post in all services of the day.

6. Order of exercises at the cemetery:
Prayer by Rev. Daniel Onstott.
Music by the band.
Reading of orders.
Singing by public schools.
Music by the band.

Reading of President Lincoln's Gettysburg address.
Singing of war songs by High School chorus.

Decoration of graves by post, band playing a dirge.

Singing of war songs by High School chorus.

Address by Moses A. Safford.

Music by the band.

Singing of "America" by public schools in which the public is invited to join.

Firing of three volleys by marine guard.

Taps.

Benediction by Rev. E. H. Macy.

Column will reform and march to headquarters, where it will be dismissed at 11.30 a. m. and a lunch will be prepared for those who propose to attend services at York.

7. At one p. m., members of the post, Sons of Veterans and Ladies' Auxiliary will take a special car for York.

8. At seven p. m., comrades will meet at headquarters to attend memorial services to be held at the Second Christian Church, under the auspices of Camp No. 20, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., Department of Maine. The public is cordially invited to attend this service.

9. All Grand Army organizations, veterans' associations and Sons of Veterans in Portsmouth, N. H., and York, Me., and all public schools in Kittery are hereby invited to join with this post in the observance of Memorial day in this town without further formal invitation.

By order of

EDWIN A. DUNGAN,
Post Commander.
J. H. SWETT,
Chief Marshal.
J. H. DIXON, Post Adjutant.

George W. Patch, one of Kittery's oldest citizens, died at his home on Wentworth street last evening, the result of a shock which he recently suffered. Mr. Patch, who had always been very active, had the misfortune to break one leg last Fall and the accident, owing to his advanced age, had kept him a house prisoner ever since. He was apparently in his usual health otherwise until he suffered a shock last week. He had attained the advanced age of eighty-one years. He leaves a devoted wife, a son, Stephen L. Patch, and a daughter, Mrs. Fred Hatch. The funeral will be held at the family residence on Friday.

Some of the Boston papers have reported the length of the dry dock's passage from here to Revere Beach as thirty-five hours, when, as a matter of fact, it was but twenty-four hours. Photographs of the queer craft have been published in the Globe and Herald.

The stream is pretty well covered with gasoline boats on pleasant evenings even this early in the season, but mittens and overcoats come in handy.

A regular meeting of Whipple Lodge of Good Templars will be held this evening at Grange Hall.

Barges Glendower and C. R. R. of N. J. No. 1 are on the way to this port with coal.

A pretty good piece of work was done Tuesday at the North End coal docks in Portsmouth, when the Reading barge Draper, under two diggers in the steamer head, was discharged of her cargo of 1,445 tons of coal in nine hours.

The ferryboat Kittery is being put in condition for the summer service and will probably be run Memorial day.

A great celebration is anticipated at the opening of the Kittery Yacht Club on Memorial day.

The attendance at the dedication of the library in Bhot yesterday afternoon was large and the exercises were very interesting.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Second Methodist Church will meet with Mrs. George Remick on Little avenue on Thursday afternoon.

The York Rebekah Aid Society will give a whist party at Grange Hall tomorrow evening.

Kittery Point
William Dean Howells and family will open their cottage here for the summer in about two weeks.

Miss Julia Estabrook of Magnolia is the guest of the Misses Field.

Ellen Frisbee has returned with relatives in Gloucester. A. Pease of Portsmouth

ELBERT GOT AWAY

Left Prison Ship Southery Early Tuesday Morning

JOINED WIFE NO. TWO IN BOSTON

Wife No. One And Detective Sleep While He Escapes

FIND OUT HIS ABSENCE AT NIGHT AND FOLLOW ON HIS TRAIL

Robert C. Elbert, the prisoner on the United States Prison Ship Southery at the navy yard, who was to have been arrested at the expiration of his sentence for bigamy, fooled the first wife and a private detective Tuesday morning. He got away from the ship and the navy yard and took the early morning train for Boston, where he met his second wife and together they have fled the country.

For the past two weeks Elbert's second wife, who was Miss Florence J. Burton, the divorced wife of Henry Cobough of Philadelphia, who he married at Whitewater, Wis., June 23, 1906, has been in this vicinity and she had made daily trips to the yard, and for the past week has succeeded in seeing Elbert daily. One day this week they were together for two hours evidently arranging for the flight. Wife No. 1, who was Miss Mildred James of Springfield, who he married April 17, 1903, in company with a private detective named H. H. Morris, has been in Kittery for the past week. They have shadowed every move of wife No. 2, but so quietly that outside of the three people nobody about here knew anything about it. Wife No. 2 knew that No. 1 and Morris were here, and when it was given out that Elbert would be released Tuesday, she thought that all of the plans they had made would go for naught, but the information printed that Elbert would be released Tuesday, threw No. 1 off the track.

Monday night wife No. 2 left this city for Boston, and in such a way that No. 1 and the detective were aware of the move, and they ceased their watching for the night.

Tuesday morning at an early hour a tall and erect young fellow in citizen's clothes passed through the main gate of the navy yard and crossed the bridge to Kittery, walked past the Ormond house, where wife No. 1 and Detective Morris were sleeping, and boarded an electric car for this city and caught the 7.25 train for Boston. It was Elbert and so quietly did he leave the city that it was not until night that wife No. 1 and her detective friend, were aware of the fact that their bird had flown. When they found it out they made haste for Boston to follow the couple, but it is a sure thing that they will be too late.

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WILL COMING COMET COLLIDE WITH EARTH



HALLEY'S COMET HEADED EARTHWARD

What with earthquakes from within and comets threatening from above, surely these are days of uncertainty and anxiety for the inhabitants of this mundane sphere. Astronomical calculation tells us that four big comets are headed for the earth, coming with that awful speed which only those erratic tramps of the heavens can attain. Three are due this year, and the fourth, which is the one which is causing the greatest speculation, will come into view in 1910. This last is known as Halley's comet. At present it is not far from the orbit of Jupiter, and by the time the year has waned it will be speeding through the belt of the asteroids—a group of miniature planets revolving in orbits just outside of that of Mars.

Assuming that the gigantic star-like nucleus and its mighty nebulous tail succeed in passing without disaster through this maze of little worlds—none of which is more than 100 miles in diameter—it will cut across the orbit of Mars and touch upon that of the earth. That the comet will not come in contact with one or more of these planetoids is not at all an assured fact, but this does not concern us nearly as much as the possibility of its coming into collision with the earth.

When the bright-tailed orb is nearest the sun it will be many millions of miles inside the earth's orbit, and hence there will be two occasions, when it and the earth might meet, namely, when the former passes into and out of the latter's path. If such a celestial collision should take place, the comet would probably be burned up in the earth's atmosphere, and the earth be still left intact, though the blinding light and intense heat would destroy all life on that side of the world.

Others, a German astronomer living in the interval between 1758 and 1810, pointed out that Halley's comet would, in 1832, pass within 20,000 miles of the earth's orbit, though the earth would not reach the same point until a month later. While astronomers saw no danger, a great many people who feared the verity of the predictions looked forward to the time with considerable apprehension. They were greatly relieved, however, for as predicted the comet came on the day the mathematicians named, and all danger had passed.

Halley's comet, which is now approaching, is of extraordinary interest. It was the first to be suspected of returning periodically, as well as the first whose period of revolution was calculated.

It will be its thirteenth visit which the comet will make three years hence, but who can tell what scene it will look down upon? Many authorities believe it will come very close to the earth, though it may not be as brilliant or as conspicuous as in its earlier returns. Arago suggested that it would be.

Under these conditions, then, it is evident that some of the more attenuated ones may, in the course of time, pass entirely out of existence, though they may, on the other hand, attract particles floating in space along their paths and so equalize their losses. This would account for the varying intensity of the same comet, as for instance, Halley's. However this may be, it must be remembered that appearances of comets in the early days were much more mysterious, and proportionately impressive, than in the more enlightened ages and that the extraordinary brilliancy recorded in some instances was, quite likely, due more to imagination than to the actual state of the comet.

When the great comet comes on the scene in 1910, its nucleus or head will appear like a star of the first magnitude, but having a mighty tail trailing after it and pointing away from the sun. Different from many

of the smaller comets which are tailless, the one named for Halley, is formed of three distinct parts, namely—the nucleus, coma and tail. The nucleus is the concentrated part and shines by the reflected light of the sun, while the tail gives out a light of its own, due chiefly to the glowing carbon vapor which is not unlike that of an ordinary gas jet.

Though shining as brightly as Jupiter, and sometimes visible even in the daytime, the comet is very light in weight, being not more than one one-millionth as heavy as the planet named. That this is true is known from the slight attraction it exerts on the planets, while the latter frequently pull the comet out of its course. The tail is so filmy that should it brush the earth it would hardly be noticeable.

When Halley's comet is first seen by the comet seekers as it rushes headlong toward the sun, it will appear like a round, dim ball of hazy light. As it comes nearer the earth, its tail will gradually appear and lengthen. It may increase or decrease from night to night, varying from 25 to 15,000 miles in 24 hours, though should it do this, it would be an exception rather than the rule. As the great celestial messenger swings round the sun, its tail will apparently grow smaller, and finally disappear, the tail of hazy light alone being left to tell of its flight to Neptune. After a little this will be gone to be seen no more until the year 1985.

The composition of comets interested men even before their periods were calculated, and Halley's will be examined as it never was before, for we have instruments now that were unknown when it was visible in 1835. The spectroscope has shown what other and smaller comets were made of. The nucleus is a solid mass formed of different substances, and this is an envelope of dense gaseous matter that is in perpetual motion. This portion is called the coma, and to its activity is probably due the tail, attracting and repelling the gaseous particles of waste material.

The effect of the sun on the nucleus is to draw it to it, but at the same time it has an evident tendency to repel the tail, and thus it is that the tail always stands out and away from the sun. The terrific velocity of the nucleus when a comet whirled round the sun shows plainly that its tail is not an integral part of the main body, for, if it was, the centrifugal force to which its extreme end is subjected would throw it off into space.

The tail of Halley's comet when previously observed curved toward the rear something like a sword and indicating that the particles composing it as they pass outward move at the same slow rate at the interior particles and, in consequence, are left behind.

There are many small periodic comets that have been discovered in recent years, but Halley's is the only great comet that appears at regular intervals and its periodic visits is always assured of an interested and delighted throng of observers for there are few indeed who can say they ever saw it before.

In spite of the comforting assurance of astronomers that the approaching comet will be harmless, so far as its general effects upon the earth are concerned, and providing, of course, that the comet ever reaches us, Mme. de Thebes, the Mother Superior of Paris, has predicted that the comet is going to make a great deal of trouble for the earth. Mme. de Thebes predicted the Boer war, the great Charity Bazaar fire in Paris, the Servian massacre, the San Francisco and Kingston disasters and the discovery of radium.

Though a very small kingdom, Denmark can boast of thrones and throne rooms unique in some respects. The most noteworthy of the Danish thrones is in the Knights' hall of the Schloss Rosenborg in Copenhagen.

CRUELTY TO HUMBLE HEN.

Man Complains of Mean Trick Played on Defenseless Bird.

"The meanest trick I ever heard of," said a poultryer, "is now being played on a certain family of New Jersey hens. This trick comes under two heads. It comes under the head of cruelty to animals and under the head of giving intoxicating drinks to minors. It should be taken up and put a stop to by our female societies. Let the sex stand by one another all the way down the line." "But I thought you were talking about eggs?" "I am talking about eggs. That is the point to my story. You know how hens only want to set at certain times after they've laid a couple of dozen eggs running? Well, on this New Jersey hen farm I speak of they feed the hens alcoholized grain, and while the poor, unprotected creatures are under the influence they place them on top of nests of eggs, and when they come to themselves the past is a blank, they think they laid the eggs beneath them, and for many days squat there dutifully until the chicks are hatched. It's a money-making trick, but it ain't right. To make a poor hen drunk—to deceive her besides in so important a matter as that of offspring! How would you like to be deceived about your offspring? No, sir, it ain't right, and it ought to be put a stop to."

HAD A USE FOR THE STOVE.

Doctor Knew Where He Could Place It to His Advantage.

The following story is being told of a certain celebrated Parisian doctor, whose domestic relations are said to be not altogether satisfactory. He was called in one day to prescribe for a lady who thought she had influenza. But the doctor, after observing her symptoms, looked about the room in order to discover the cause. Suddenly he perceived the stove, a very beautiful work of art, and exclaimed: "My dear madam, that stove is the cause of your trouble; it is filling your room with poisonous gas, and if you continue to use it, it will end by killing you." "But doctor, it cost me \$24." "No matter; better lose your money than your health." But as the lady seemed unconvinced, the doctor added: "I will give you one-quarter the price, and see if I cannot get rid of the thing." So the stove departed. Later on the patient was changing her apartments and went to look at some others that were being vacated. In one of the rooms she inspected she recognized her former stove. "Who is living here?" she inquired. "Mrs. G., the mother-in-law of the famous Dr. —," was the reply. With a smile of understanding the lady left. —Tit-Bits.

Where Beggars Ride.

"If wishes were horses beggars might ride," says the old saw, but in Persia beggars actually do ride, although they patronize the humble donkey instead of the more aristocratic brother. How they manage to obtain these useful animals, or even to exist themselves, passes European comprehension, but the fact remains that they do both. The Persian tramp, astride his donkey, often makes very long journeys—even as far as Meshed or Mecca, whence he returns with the proud title of "Muallim." Useful as the donkey is to his mendicant master, the latter usually treats him in a most brutal fashion, a length of chain being a frequent substitute for a whip when the unfortunate animal needs encouragement.—Wide World Magazine.

Buying by Moonlight.

"I made a queer trip one night not long ago," said the agent of a cemetery company. "I went out to the cemetery after dark with a prospective customer, so she could see how the burial lot under consideration looked by moonlight. The lady was of a romantic turn of mind. She had taken a fancy to a plot on a little knoll overlooking a lake, but before closing the deal she insisted upon seeing the effect of the moonbeams on the water and surrounding landscape. I had sold many lots under peculiar circumstances, but that poetic phase of our business was something new. The lady seemed to derive considerable satisfaction from it. Anyway, she bought the lot."

Taking a Wrong View.

How many take a wrong view of life, and waste their nervous system in endeavoring to accumulate wealth without thinking of the present happiness they are throwing away. It is not wealth nor honor that makes a man happy. Many of the most wretched beings on earth have both. But it is a radiant, sunny spirit which knows how to bear little trials and enjoy little comforts, and thus extract happiness from every incident in life.—The Christian World.

Nausea.

A free patient came into one of the New York hospitals the other morning. She had been there before. "Well, how are you to-day?" inquired the physician who saw her. "I ain't suffering no pain, doctor," she replied; "but I have such a feeling of nausea all the time."—Judge.

A Broken Family.

"I thought your married life was so happy," said the gossip woman, "and now you say the courts have separated you from your husband." "Yes," answered the woman who was weeping. "John has been drawn on the jury again."

THE TRAPPIST MONK

SINGULARLY SEVERE DISCIPLINE UNDER WHICH HE LIVES.

Monastery Near Rome Where Vows of Silence, Penance, Self-denial and Work Are Taken by the inmates.

In that part of the Agro Romano, where malarial fevers reign supreme, at a short distance from the Via Ostiensis high road, appears in its solemn solitude the Abbey of Tre Fontane, at the end of a magnificent avenue. It is a fit place for meditation and melancholy.

A Trappist never speaks—such is the rule. His voice is only heard, monotonous and weak, almost drowned by the notes of the organ which accompany his morning psalms or evening prayers in the large church of the convent, with its huge arcades and high, dark ceiling. Trappists do not cultivate art. In their churches are no imposing tombs, nor do they adorn their choirs with those fine stalls that are masterpieces of wood-carving and inlaid work, and which are to be admitted in most abbots of the Benedictines. The Trappists instead sit in poor stalls, the boards of which are roughly put together.

The order of the Trappists is most strict, and requires men having a true vocation and strong will to persevere in it. Silence is undoubtedly one of the greatest punishments that can be inflicted, even temporarily, upon prisoners; we may therefore guess how much strength of will and self-denial are required to keep it spontaneously during a whole lifetime. But this is not all. The rule of fasting is penitential, and is also observed in case of sickness, unless the doctor finds it necessary to order a different diet. The cooking does not afford many resources, as meat, eggs, and even fish are excluded—thus their meals are purely vegetarian. Dinner consists of a soup, vegetable, and fruit; supper of potatoes, salad, and water—without speaking of all the fasting days, during which they only take a little bread. It could not, indeed, be otherwise, for the orders of the Trappists, or, rather, the order of the Cistercians, of which the Trappists are a branch, was founded for penance, self-denial, and work.

The bed of a Trappist consists of a plain pallet without any bedclothes, for he goes to bed dressed, wearing his everyday clothes. At two o'clock in the morning a bell is heard calling the monks to church. In the dim light of flickering lanterns they go down to church to recite, in a chorus, the seven penitential psalms.

After the morning prayers have been recited, they go to bed again, but not for long; at dawn the bells are heard through the convent. It is time to go to church again to sing Matins. Afterwards the Trappist attends to household affairs, and then sits down to breakfast, a plain meal consisting of a piece of bread and a hot beverage. But the vineyards and the orchards of the convent are of an abundance which contrasts greatly with the poverty of the monks' existence. The Trappists cultivate a very extensive property, where fruits of all kinds grow plentifully, the grapes being most abundant.



Under the Portico of the Abbey.

and of an exquisite quality. In the outhouses there are over 100 cows and about 12 horses. Every morning more than 400 litres of milk are sent to Rome, as well as hampers of fruits and vegetables, carts of hay and wheat. The monks manufacture from the eucalyptus, a liquor known as eucalyptine, and they also produce an essence and an oil of eucalyptus. The money derived from the sale of these is used for the payment of a debt to the Italian government. The debt was contracted for reclaiming the Agro Romano near the convent.

The reader may ask himself how the Trappists spend all their money. This cannot be positively stated. At Durban, in South Africa, in a place which was once only a desert, the monks bought 12,000 acres, every bit of which is cultivated now. They founded warehouses, kitchens for the poor, mills, a telegraphic and telephone office, a hospital with laboratories, and free schools, where thousands of Kafirs are fed and educated. They accept all this with the money belonging to the order, the amount of which is known to anybody. They do not do so, as the rule says, to do so they certainly would not do so.

At the feast of Beef. A Trappist monk at Heseham, on the 1st of day, a man, bearing a large piece of beef was in the building and, amid the crowd, soon emerged rescued family dinner.

NOTED SUMMER GUEST.

Will be Among Those at York Harbor This Season

York Harbor promises to have its usual number of noted guests this summer, and a new one will be the Minister from Netherlands, who will pass the summer months at York Harbor, having rented a cottage there. It was only last week that the Minister from Norway, Mr. Hague, with his wife, was at York Harbor, and they were shown about by Joseph Bridges, but the few cottages that Mr. Bridges had left were not large enough for them. They were very much disappointed, as Mr. Hague was very anxious to be there this summer. They, however, required a large cottage, as his secretaries will accompany him.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

Denver, Col., May 22.—The annual session of the general assembly of the United Presbyterian church will meet in Denver today and will be opened with a sermon by the retiring moderator, the Rev. Dr. J. K. McClurkin of Pittsburg. The assembly this year promises to be of more than ordinary interest, as much important work is to be transacted. Rev. Dr. H. H. Bell of San Francisco, probably will be chosen moderator. A spirited, though good-natured contest is on for the secretaryship of the board of home missions, made vacant by the death of Dr. Alexander Gilchrist. Those whose names are most prominently mentioned in connection with the post are the Rev. R. A. Mutchison of Altoona, Pa., the Rev. G. E. Hays of Bradock, Pa., and the Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick of Tacoma.

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IF MOTHERS ONLY KNEW

When children are cross, irritable and peevish it does not signify that they have bad temper; it shows that there is something wrong with the child which it is not able to explain, and which the mother—if she only knew—could easily and quickly cure. Mothers, study your child's symptoms; if cross, peevish, nervous, grills the teeth, wets the bed, picks the nose, has variable appetite or bowels; suffers with wind-colic or headache, is irritable and restless, has furred tongue or offensive breath, you may be sure that child is troubled with worms, which cause nearly all the ills of childhood. Don't delay—deworm suddenly—a few doses of the wonderful, old-time remedy—

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will give your children that vigorous health which is so important to their future happiness. Dr. True's Elixir expels the worms, if there are any—if not it acts as a gentle laxative and tonic. It cleans out all waste matter from the stomach and bowels, tones and strengthens the entire system of adults as well as children. Dr. True's Elixir is a safe, pure, vegetable tonic and has been the standard household remedy for fifty-five long years. Sold by all druggists, 35c; 50c; \$1.00. Write for free book, "Children and their Diseases." DR. J. F. TRUE & CO., Auburn, Me. Special treatment for tapeworms. Free pamphlet.



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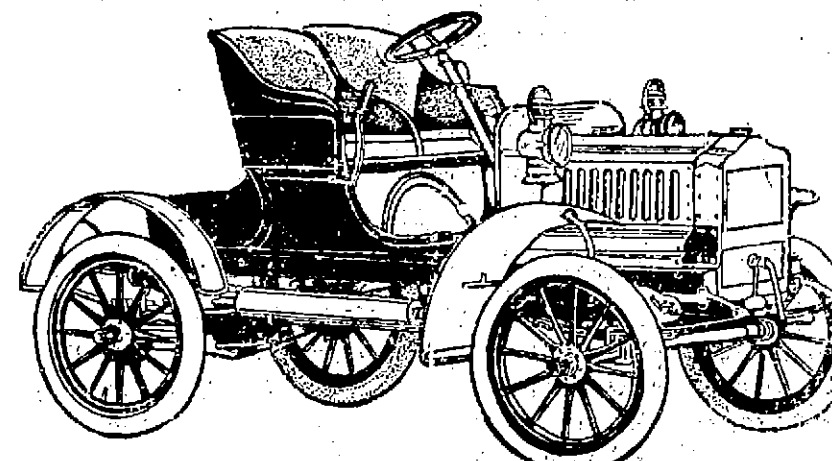
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Round About New York

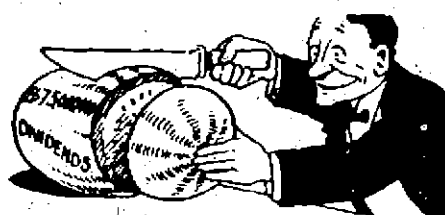
Gossip of People and Things in the Great Metropolis

STANDARD OIL TO MAKE NEW RECORD FOR PROFITS

NEW YORK.—The earnings of the Standard Oil company for some time have been establishing new high records. The net earnings for the current year are expected to reach a figure between \$75,000,000 and \$100,000,000, or twice the amount required to pay dividends at last year's rate of \$40 a share. The litigation in which the company is involved is the only thing that prevents the Standard Oil company from increasing its disbursements to shareholders. It is said in the event of a satisfactory conclusion of this litigation there will be a melon cutting of no small proportions.

That the management of the Standard Oil company does not believe the present market price of the securities is too high is evident from the fact that the stock is down on the books at a valuation of \$500 a share. Included in the assets are more than \$100,000,000 of government bonds.

Producers of oil are sharing in the prosperity of the Standard Oil company. Eastern as well as western oils have witnessed a sharp advance, which has served to stimulate production materially. There is a pro-



nounced scarcity of high-grade oils in the Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana districts, due to the enormous increase in the demand for by products of petroleum, and it is believed it will not be many years before the Standard Oil company will be depending more upon western than eastern oils.

The same results can not be obtained from the low-grade as from the high-grade oils and it will be necessary for the company to increase its refining and pipe line capacity as it becomes more dependent upon the products of the Texas, California, Kansas and Oklahoma fields. As soon as the litigation in which the Standard Oil Company is involved is out of the way the question of increasing the capital stock to a figure that will be more in harmony with the market valuation of the securities will be taken up for consideration.

Standard Oil representatives are more confident than ever that the corporation will come out victorious in the suits instituted against it. They hold that practically all the charges against the company are based on technicalities.

MUSICAL ANTIQUES ONCE OWNED BY WHITE SOLD

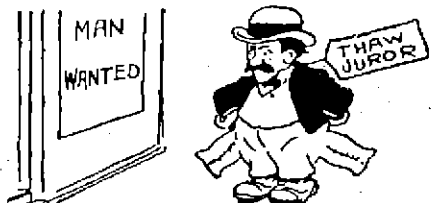
front of the green velvet curtains he swept the strings across the buttons of his waistcoat. A mellow wail like the breath of an angel harp went forth from the hollow throat of the ancient instrument. The tenuous chitarrone brought \$135, and a brother sold for \$175 because he was moulded on more outie lines.

Another strange instrument was the dulcimer, a contrivance which looked like a modern zither inclosed in a giant glove box. When the attendants set it on the stand and let down the four sides of the box, each depicting delightful pastoral scenes wherein kirtled shepherdesses toyed with be-ribboned crooks, the creator of the stage atmosphere came again to the fore and dropped \$300 before the lure of those shepherdesses. Then they sold 11 harps, most of them sans strings and partially broken by infirmity, but all antiques. The lowest price paid for a harp was \$85 and \$230 was the high-water mark.

THAW JURORS SUFFERED LOSSES BY LONG TRIAL

NEARLY all of the jurors in the Thaw trial, who recently failed to reach a verdict in the long drawn out case, experienced severe financial loss in sitting on the case. While the jurors presumed at the outset that they were in for a long siege of it, none of them had any idea that the case would extend the length of time it did. During the trial many of the jurors, prevented from attending to business affairs with their accustomed regularity, suffered losses they can never recoup. Others fell far behind in their work, and it will be months before they can catch up.

Besides this, the houses by which some of the jurors are employed as managers or in other responsible capacities found their affairs sadly lagging, and financial losses that cannot easily be estimated have resulted. There were only two jurors who did



not suffer seriously by the long period of inurement. They are retired merchants and independently wealthy.

The fact that the jurors, from the death of the wife of Juror Joseph B. Bolton, three weeks after the trial began, were allowed to go at the close of each day, helped only in part. Those who availed themselves of the opportunity to go to their offices were so overwhelmed with work that it was a severe strain on them.

Before the death of Juror Bolton's wife the jurors, when not in the court room, were looked up in the Broadway Central hotel. After that they were given their freedom after the adjournment each day. Each adjournment invariably found the majority of the jurors hustling to their offices, to work until late at night.

The jurors received two dollars for each day's service during the trial.

EASTER FLOWER BILL OF GOTHAM \$1,000,000

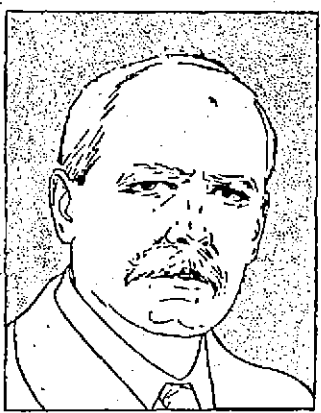
SOME one with a fondness for statistics has discovered that the sum spent for Easter flowers in this city amounts to almost \$1,000,000. This estimate is based on a canvass of flower shops and is as near the correct figure as can be arrived at without a great deal of time and labor being spent on the task. That society is becoming more extravagant in floral decoration every year is the statement made by one of the florists to the Four Hundred. This same florist says that, aside from the amount of money spent at Easter, there is more money put up daily for flowers than ever before. There are also more expensive flowers in the market than there ever were before, because so many of the country gentlemen hereabouts, with fine conservatories, are constantly bringing out newer and higher grades of flowers for the market as well as for the pleasure of raising them. For instance, Mr. H. McK. Twombly, who has a fine place at Madison, N. J.,

has this year brought out some very fine orchids.

These orchids have been retailed for two dollars each. On the surface it would appear that the poor would be able to get little pleasure out of flowers at Easter, but the truth is they get more real pleasure out of them than the rich. In the first place, the poor appreciate them more when they get them, and the fact that they do not get them until the day after Easter does not make them enjoy them any the less. There are many societies here for the special purpose of distributing flowers among the poor, and after any event at which they are used profusely, the members collect them and distribute them among the hospitals, institutions and the poor of the tenement house districts. Thus, if New York spends a million dollars on Easter flowers, the poor and unfortunate of the city get fully two-thirds of them the next day, and it is only those of moderate means who get left.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

EGYPT'S MAN OF IRON OUT



Lord Cromer, Great Britain's plenipotentiary on the Nile, the great man in Egypt, who in 20 years raised the land of the Nile from a state of beggary to a condition of prosperity, has resigned his post on account of ill health.

It had been known for some time that the health of Lord Cromer was affected, but there was no idea when he issued his voluminous report on the progress of the government recently that his retirement was impending.

Lord Cromer has been the real ruler of Egypt since 1883, the khedive being mere plaster in his hands. He built the great dams in the Nile, which have added millions of acres of fertile land to the ancient country of the Pharaohs. Egypt was sunk in the deepest debt in the 80s, but now her coffers are overflowing.

He was born in 1842 and saw much public service after he entered the royal artillery in 1858. Four years he acted as secretary of Lord Northbrook, while the latter was viceroy of India. In 1877 he was appointed a commissioner of the Egyptian public debt. In 1879, when the Khedive Ismail was deposed, he represented England and France as one of the controllers-general. In 1880 Lord Cromer's services in Egypt received public recognition in his appointment to the office of finance minister on the viceregal council of India. In 1883 he succeeded Sir Edward Malet as British agent, consul general, and minister plenipotentiary. Lord Cromer is a man of quick decision and great determination. In Egypt he ruled with an iron hand and was an uncompromising servant of British supremacy.

The retirement of Lord Cromer will involve no change in the British policy with regard to Egypt. Sir Eldon Gorst was appointed to succeed to the post of Egypt on the advice of Lord Cromer, whose complete confidence he possesses. He takes up a difficult task, but will assume the work with the full approval of official circles both in London and Cairo.

EX-OFFICIAL ON TRIAL



The government's prosecuting officers are trying hard to send to jail Binger Hermann, former commissioner of public lands, and member of congress from Oregon. Besides the case which has been on trial in Washington there are indictments and prosecutions waiting for him at home.

Hermann is one of half a dozen prominent men charged with conspiracy to defraud the government, and Hermann is the only big fish that has so far escaped the net. The conspiracy of which Hermann is accused is said to have been entered into while Hermann was commissioner of lands. It is alleged that through the influence of Senator Mitchell, who was to be paid \$500 for his services, certain lands in northwest Oregon were to be set aside as a forest reserve, to be known as the Blue Mountain Forest reserve.

Surveyor General Meldrum with one Sorenson Mitchell, and others were to be given advance information as to what lands would be included and they would take advantage of this advance information to get possession of the school land sections.

By paying \$125 an acre and getting some person to sign a "release of a right to purchase" these lands could be cornered by the conspirators before any one suspected what was to happen.

Then as soon as the reserve was created the government would issue "lien land scrip" for these lands, giving their holders a right to take in lieu of these lands any other public lands outside the reserve. The profit was to come from locating on valuable timber lands with the lien scrip. It is alleged that the men in the deal were to clear \$750,000.

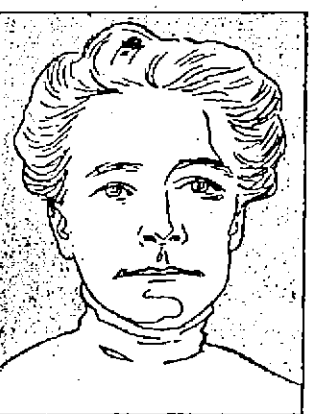
What first aroused the suspicions of Secretary Hitchcock was the accidental discovery that a special agent of the department named J. S. Holsinger had made a report showing up land frauds and that Hermann had held up that report more than a month.

"Your resignation is requested," said the secretary.

Hermann secured a short delay, and during that time it is alleged he destroyed 35 letter books which contained traces of the conspiracy.

Senator Mitchell was convicted, but died before sentence was executed. Hermann has claimed right along that he was persecuted. He is putting up a hard fight.

WOMAN ELECTED JUDGE



Katherine Waugh McCulloch, justice of the peace of Evanston, is the first woman judge ever elected in that part of the country. In giving information about how the office will be conducted under petticoat administration, she said:

"I am glad of my election because:

"1. It is the thin end of the wedge which, by consistent work on the part of the women, can be driven home.

"2. I feel certain that it will help to a realization that which women lawyers in particular desire—the placing of a woman judge on the bench of the municipal court of Chicago.

"3. It will bring to a test the declaration of many men that the intent of the law precludes a woman from occupying the position I am elected to fill. I want to fight that out in court if necessary.

"4. It will do more than anything that has happened in a long time for the cause of woman's suffrage.

"5. It will stimulate the study of law by women who are peculiarly fitted for such study and practice.

"I am not going out looking for cases, but if a man feels unable to get the best brand of justice in a man justice shop he may try the petticoat brand. I have not a swelled head. I don't think a justice of the peace is any better than a good cook."

FREED BY "UNWRITTEN LAW"



Set free of the charge of murder by the "unwritten law," Congressman George K. Favrot, of Baton Rouge, La., has been released from jail by the court of which he himself was judge when he shot his boyhood chum, Dr. H. H. Aldrich, dead for a remark about Mrs. Favrot.

Aldrich was Favrot's family physician. Mrs. Favrot is a strikingly handsome brunette of the southern type. The tragedy caused a sensation through Louisiana, as the three principals belonged to the oldest and most aristocratic families in the state.

Favrot held the offices of congressman from the Sixth district and judge of East Baton Rouge parish. The congressional election had occurred the day preceding the killing, November 7, 1906, and five hours before Dr. Aldrich was shot down Judge Favrot passed the death sentence on a negro for murder. That night he was arraigned in his own courtroom.

By an oversight in the Louisiana constitution, there is no substitute for a district judge, and Congressman Favrot, being unable to grant himself bail, was remanded to prison, and there he remained with the entire court machinery of the district tied up because the law did not provide for such an emergency. The supreme court declared the only solution was a special election of a district judge, and this was done.

Congressman Favrot based his defense on the "unwritten law." A woman's name was sullied and her protector put to death the man who was responsible. Fewer than half a dozen persons know the nature of the alleged insult.

Judge Favrot was indicted by a grand jury which he himself had called. The indictment was quashed because one of the jurors was illiterate. A second grand jury has just refused to return an indictment against the congressman.

Washington Day by Day

News Gathered Here and There at the National Capital

LOBBYISTS NOT FOND OF NEW FEDERAL OFFICIAL

WASHINGTON.—Judge J. B. Hallinger of Seattle, the new commissioner of the general land office of the interior department, has set the politicians and lobbyists to guessing. When members of the senate and house call to see him on official business he refuses to converse with them in whispers, but makes them talk out loud so that everybody within earshot can hear what is going on. Western senators and representatives are especially displeased with this new disposition of things conversational in the land office. Those of them who go there to confer with him usually have business that they do not want everybody to know about, at least until they have secured what they want, but Judge Hallinger is proceeding upon the hypothesis that public business is everybody's business, and so he insists upon all classes of visitors speaking in tones that plainly convey the meaning of their words to all parts of the room he occupies. To some senators and representatives who have objected to his tactics the new land commissioner has politely



suggested that they write him fully on the subjects of their mission, and that he will reply by mail. But, curiously enough, even this method is not satisfactory to many of them.

Recently one of the biggest senators from the west stalked into Judge Hallinger's office while he was surrounded by a crowd of newspaper men.

"Come out to lunch with me," something confidently said the senator.

"It's not my lunch time yet, thank you," replied the commissioner.

"Then I'll wait for you," said the senator.

"I'm afraid if you do you'll wait until about six o'clock, because I've got so much work piled up on my desk that I probably won't be able to get away before that hour."

The senator then took his seat in the reception room and waited, with what patience he could command, his regular turn to talk to the commissioner, but when he did secure a conference he had to talk out loud and this made him go away angry—also empty handed.

WILL SPEND MILLIONS RECLAIMING DESERT SOIL



ARTHUR POWELL DAVIS, the new chief engineer of the reclamation service, will spend more than \$1,000,000 a month, employing more than 10,000 men, in reclaiming 3,000,000 acres of desert land included in the 25 irrigation projects now under construction by the government. He has just been selected for this responsibility by Secretary Garfield of the interior department, on the recommendation of Director Newell, whose assistant Mr. Davis has been for the last few years in the vast work being done to conserve the waters of the arid west. The appointment is a notable instance of the promotion for merit policy of the administration.

Mr. Davis was born in Illinois on February 9, 1861. He was educated in the public schools of Junction City and Emporia, Kan., and later completed an engineering course in George Washington university. At the age of 23 he entered the United States Geological Survey as a member of the topographic branch, and since then has been closely connected with the topographic, hydrographic and engineering work of the government. His early work was in the west, where he spent several years in surveying reservoir sites in the high mountains and in measuring the streams of the

Great American Desert. His name is attached to many of the original maps of Arizona, New Mexico and California. The reports of his investigations are valuable contributions to the knowledge of the arid country and its possibilities, and have been of especial value in the preliminary work of the reclamation service.

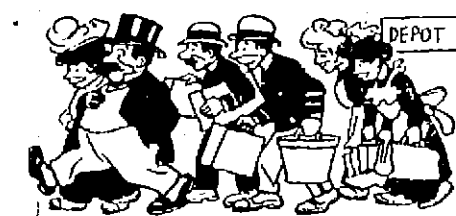
In 1898-1900 Mr. Davis had charge of the hydrographic work on the Nicaragua and Panama canal routes, and his reports furnished much needed and important information concerning both plans. He joined the reclamation service immediately after the passage of the reclamation act, and since that time has taken part in all the engineering work connected therewith.

Mr. Davis is a man of great industry and is enthusiastic in developing efficient and businesslike methods in the operation of the service. His characteristics are clear judgment and sound common sense, and these, combined with a thorough understanding of the principles of engineering design, fit him for the responsible post to which he has been appointed. His promotion meets with the unqualified approval of all the engineers of the service, and is regarded by them as a reward for faithfulness and efficiency.

PRIVATE CAR GUESTS FEAR LAW'S IRON HAND

OUT in the city of St. Paul, Minn., there is a company of estimable young persons who are sitting up nights wondering whether they are going to get into the clutches of the interstate commerce commission. They have violated the rate law, and stand to be fined from \$100 to \$2,000 apiece if they should have the bad luck to be convicted. It is a case of accepting free transportation, and under circumstances which were deplorable when the breach of the law was committed, but have lost something of their glamor since it has been discovered that it was a misdemeanor.

As the interstate commerce commissioner has heard it, a prominent official of the St. Paul got up a private car party for some of his friends among the younger set of St. Paul society. The law exempts from the prohibition of free transportation railroad men and their families. This



railroad man, not caring to go so far as to represent that his guests were members of his family, "living under his own roof," which is the official interpretation of that requirement, took them along as maids and valets for the members of his family who were of the party. That was a joke which the young folks enjoyed, and added zest to the fun.

It happens, however, that the commerce commission has been receiving information of such violations of the law rather frequently of late, but has never had it in detail sufficient to enable it to undertake a prosecution until this case occurred. Now the commission is considering whether it ought not to reduce this private car party to the example state, with a view to checking such occurrences in the future. The owner of the car is guilty of one violation of the law, and each of his guests of another.

ROOSEVELT PHOTO THAT HAS BROUGHT \$40,000



THE most widely published and best known photograph in existence is said to be that of President Roosevelt taking a fence on his favorite hunter. This has been printed in almost every paper and magazine in the world which uses half-tones, and the sales from it have already amounted to more than \$40,000, making it the most profitable photograph ever taken.

Nearly 3,000 copies have been signed by the president to be used as special gifts, and the demand for it wherever it has been placed on sale has been steady during the three and a half years since it was made. It was made with a shutter that opened and closed in one fifteen-hundredth part

of a second. The president, accompanied by an orderly, left the cabinet meeting one morning and joined the photographer at Chevy Chase in the suburbs of Washington. It was necessary for the president to force his horse over the fence a dozen times before a successful picture was taken.

President Roosevelt is probably the most photographed man in the world, with the possible exception of Emperor William, and photographers assert unreservedly that he is most difficult to pose. He is nervous, and is often snipped in what might seem a bit or miss style; but every picture over taken of him is thoroughly characteristic.

PLEASURE FOR AN EVENING

Novel Idea in the Way of a Church Entertainment.

Here's a novel idea for a church entertainment which requires little preparation. A rustic bridge was built out from the stage, enclosing a square space that was used for a fish pond. Rocks and ferns were grouped along the edge of the stage, the floor was covered with green carpet, and a pretty meadow scene painted on coarse cotton was hung at the back of the stage, making a very picturesque setting for the pond, says the Cooking School Magazine. Steps led up to the bridge, and at the foot was a rustic lodge, where, on payment of a fee, the prospective fisher was given a pole and a circle of cardboard, upon which was marked the number of times he was entitled to fish. This equipped, he went up on the bridge and fished in the pond. Tickets were also sold by the bridge keepers. Refreshments were served, and there were candy and cake tables and two stalls where fancy articles were sold. One of these stalls bore the sign, "Fish Market." Here fish of many brilliant colors and quaint shapes were for sale; there were blotters, shaving cases, pin cushions and sachet bags. On the cake table were many toothsome fishes—chocolate and candy fishes and boxes of candy decorated with water color and pen and ink sketches, also sandwiches cut out with fish-shaped tin cutters, also cookies and small loaves of cake. At intervals singing and tableaux may be given for variety.

FAMOUS CANALS OF CHINA.

Holland's Waterways Outdone by the Celestial Empire.

Holland's canals are famous, but the canal system of China is far more marvelous and its value to the enormous empire is simply incalculable. No country in the world has more navigable rivers and canals than China. The network of waterways, natural and artificial, so covers the empire that almost as many people live upon the water as on the land. The Great canal, that wonder of the world, runs north and south from Canton to the extremity of the empire, and by this route the wares of all nations are carried to Peking, a distance of 825 miles. This canal is 50 feet wide; it passes through, or near, 41 large cities; it has 75 large sluices to keep up the water, and is spanned by thousands of bridges.

All the Difference.

Attorney General Hadley of Missouri condemned in an address at Topeka before the State Bar association, certain trust methods. "I am sure," he said, "that we all want to see laws enacted that will give a square deal to everybody. We want, all over the world, as little as possible of that thing which is exemplified in the anecdote of the Syracuse widow. She lost every cent she possessed through the peculations of some dishonest bank officials. In discussing the matter with her, a minister said, soothingly: 'The thieves will be punished, maybe. They're committed for trial.' 'Yes,' said the widow, 'they're committed for trial, it is true; and my child and I are condemned to hard labor for life.'"

Pontiac, Great Organizer.

Pontiac exemplified at once the best and the worst traits of the American Indian. As an organizer among a people with whom organization is almost impossible, and as a master of the treacherous statecraft of his race, he probably surpassed them all. As soon as his death was known, the French governor at St. Louis sent for his body and buried it with full martial honors near the fort. "For a mausoleum," Parkman finely says, "a great city has arisen above the forest here; and the race whom he hated with such burning rancor, trampled with unceasing footsteps over his forgotten grave."—Outing Magazine.

Melon as Fish Bait.

It seems that the melon is a dainty much appreciated by fish, and in high favor as a bait among German anglers. The method of procedure is as follows: A hole is cut at the end farthest from the stem, the seeds are extracted and a part of the fruit hollowed out a number of hooks attached to a line threaded through the stem are buried in the flesh of the melon, which is then sent adrift, being buoyed on the surface by two pieces of wood and furnished with a line, by which it can be drawn ashore when the bobbing of the bait shows that a fish has been hooked.

Not Labor Lost.

The safe bore a paper stating that there was nothing of value within. Nevertheless, the burglar blew the receptacle open, finding the statement correct. "Well," he remarked, gathering up his tools, "it's worth something to ascertain that there are still people who tell the truth."

The Actress Lady.

"Polly Pinktoes, the soubrette, celebrated her silver wedding yesterday." "Nonsense! She's not old enough to have been married 25 years." "Certainly not, but she was married for the twenty-fifth time yesterday."

The Only Newness.

Ascum—You were at the opening performance of Faler's comedy last night, weren't you? Anything new about it? Crittack—Well, the people who laughed at the jokes were evidently new.

AT LAKE MOHONK

Advocates Of Peace
Gather In Force

TO DISCUSS THE QUESTION
OF ARBITRATION

President Nicholas Murray Butler Of
Columbia Will Preside

MANY STATESMEN AND EDUCATORS ARE
TO DELIVER ADDRESSES

Lake Mohonk, N. Y., May 22.—Several hundred men of national or international reputation as jurists, writers, diplomats and educators, will assemble here today to take part in the thirteenth annual meeting of the Lake Mohonk conference on international arbitration. The conference this year, coming as it does on the eve of the international peace conference to be held at The Hague next month, promises to be of more than ordinary interest.

Following the precedent established by its former sessions, the conference will discuss neither peace nor war, but will confine itself to the general subject of arbitration treaties, an international court of arbitration, and the proposed establishment of an international congress with advisory powers. The program gives prominence to the discussion of the coming Hague Conference and to consideration of America's interest in international arbitration. The relation of colleges and universities to the arbitration movement will be discussed, and one session will be given to delegates from chambers of commerce and boards of trade representing all parts of the United States.

The session will be opened this morning with an address by Albert K. Smiley, the founder and host of the conference. President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University will preside and other speakers will be Benjamin F. Trueblood, secretary of the American Peace Society, and Congressman Richard Barth-

oldt of Missouri, president of the American group of the Interparliamentary Union.

The coming Hague conference is to be discussed tonight, with Andrew D. White, former ambassador to Germany and to Russia; Chief Justice Simeon E. Baldwin of the Connecticut supreme court; Bartlett Tripp, former ambassador to Austria, and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, former Minister to Spain, as the chief speakers.

Prominent among those scheduled to speak at the session tomorrow and States should mention will be Friday are Elmer E. Brown, United States commissioner of education; Andrew S. Draper, New York state commissioner of education; President Charles F. Thwing of Western Reserve University; President E. D. Warfield of Lafayette College; Prof. M. Stalker of the University of Iowa; Prof. Albert Russell of Earlham College; Senor Enrique O. Greel, Mexican ambassador to the United States; Senor Don Ignacio Calderon, Bolivian minister to the United States; John Barrett, director of the International Bureau of American Republics; Francis B. Loomis, former minister to Venezuela, and President Eliot of Harvard University.

MEMORIAL SUNDAY.

Fireman Arrange for Their Annual Service.

A meeting of the committee of firemen to arrange for their annual Memorial Sunday was held on Tuesday evening, and it was voted to hold their services at the Advent Church the second Sunday in June. The members of the different companies, together with the veteran firemen, will meet at the Central Fire Station on Court street, and under the direction of Chief Marshal D. E. Jenkins, march to the church.

The decoration of the graves of the deceased firemen will be done in the morning by a committee appointed for that purpose.

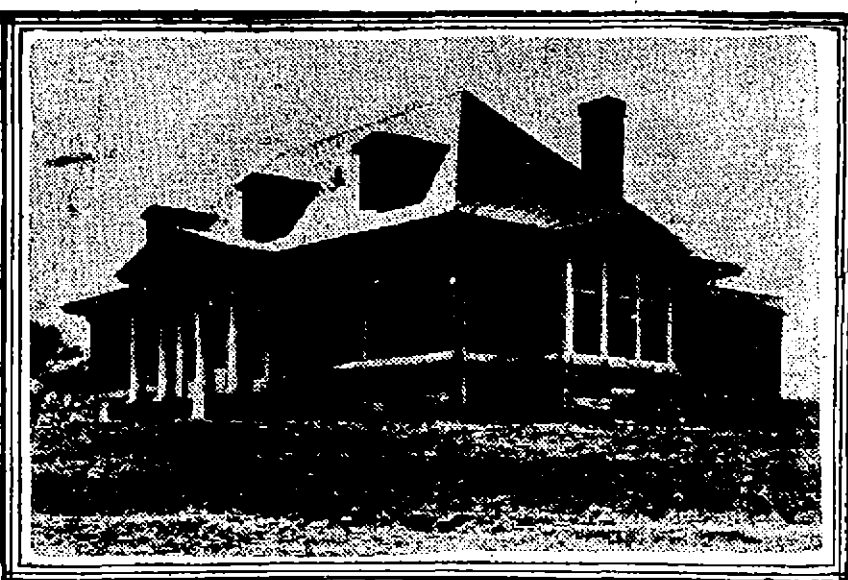
For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. Winklow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, kills all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Guaranteed under the food and drugs act June 30, 1906. Serial number, 1028.

STOLE A HORSE AND BUGGY

The police have received word that a horse and buggy were stolen from Dover Sunday night, and the request is made that the officers keep a sharp lookout for the outfit.

ELIOT'S NEW LIBRARY



Courtesy of the Boston Herald.

NEWS FOR SPORT LOVERS

Pitcher Frazer of the Barre-Montpelier team pitched a no-hit game in the New Hampshire-Vermont League on Tuesday. He was opposed to the Concord team and only twenty-nine men faced him. The Concord team was beaten ten to nothing. Up to the present time, Concord has lost six games and won none and the team looks anything but good.

Nashua failed to keep its engagement at Franklin on Tuesday and the first irregular proceeding in the New Hampshire-Vermont League was recorded early in the season. So far, the weather has been cold and none of the teams except Barre-Montpelier has been playing really good ball. The attendance at the games has been small. Manager Barney McLaughlin of the Franklin team has resigned.

It's a crime to beat the New York Giants at home. Chicago defeated New York three to two on Tuesday and the police had difficulty in preventing a riot after the game.

The Boston Americans have dropped to last place and fears are expressed that they will stay there.

The bad weather may put some of the minor league teams down and out long before July 4.

Somersworth High School, in an interscholastic League game on Tuesday defeated Benwick Academy ten to four.

Dartmouth and Brown were booked to play baseball at Hanover today.

The interscholastic League race is close and Portsmouth is by no means out of the running. The local team has four more league games to play, with Benwick Academy, Somersworth, Rochester and Dover. As all the games, except the one with Dover, will be at home, Portsmouth hopes to win them all, but the boys will have to play ball to do it. Dover is apparently unable to beat anybody anywhere, but all the other teams are going fast and Somersworth has lately been doing especially good work. Of the four games already played, Portsmouth has won two, defeating Dover and Benwick and losing to Rochester and Somersworth. The second game with Rochester will be played here next Saturday.

THURSDAY THE DATE

For the Hearing on Christian Science Bill in Equity.

Concord, May 22.—Things have been at a standstill since Monday in the Christian Science bill in equity case. Judge Chamberlin is still at the Margaret Pillsbury Hospital, and arguments on the motion of trustees to be substituted for "next friends" will be argued Thursday morning at eleven o'clock.

Tuesday morning the visiting Scientists and the newspaper men from all over the country assembled in the court room at nine o'clock, only to hear Clerk Shurtleff adjourn court to nine o'clock this morning. A short time later, however, it was announced by Mr. Shurtleff that the court had ordered everything to go over until the date, named above, when it is expected that Judge Chamberlin will be able to sit in the case again. It was also the opinion of Dr. Stillings, who is attending the Judge, that he would be able to come into court Thursday morning, as all of the conditions have been favorable and the sick man has been very comfortable.

There has been nothing of interest in the case since Monday. Senator Chandler went to Exeter Tuesday morning and was the guest of John W. Kelley in Portsmouth Tuesday

night and will return to Concord sometime today. Gen. Streeter has been engaged in other matters and the other counsel from Boston have gone home, to return Thursday morning.

Left Him Pleasant Thoughts.

Doctor—Now, don't worry, whatever you do. A man with heart disease can't afford to worry. Avoid all company of any kind, drink nothing whatsoever, and on no account touch meat and vegetables. By the bye, I won't be able to call again till Wednesday, as I have to attend the funerals of three patients."

A Lottery Winner's Celebration.

A Rome correspondent tells of an all-night banquet (eight p. m. to eight a. m.) given to 100 guests by a Swiss commercial traveler, who has won the Italian lottery prize of £40,000. They put away 278 bottles of champagne between them, which is at the rate of two bottles and three-quarters per man.

Disappointed.

"I don't like this party line telephone half as well as I thought I was going to," said Mrs. Snower. "Every time I hear it ring, and take down the receiver to listen to what's going on, I hear somebody say: 'Get off the line, there, you! Quit bugging in!' I declare, it's only an aggravation!"

Hen Lays Empty Shells.

William Medows, of Bedford, Md., has a white Wyandotte hen that lays empty egg shells. The shells are large, well shaped and resemble an ordinary egg, but they contain neither yolk nor white matter. One shell is laid each day by the hen.

To Tell Points of Compass.

The points of the compass can be told from trees, by the following simple observations: The side of a tree on which most of the moss is found is the north. If the tree be exposed to the sun, its heaviest and longest limbs will be on the south side.

Man Libelously Caricatured.

No man cares to be libelously caricatured, and a masculine woman declares Marie Corelli, writing on "Man's War Against Woman," is nothing more than a libelous caricature of an effeminate man.

Furniture Mover's Advice.

A lady, who is a furniture remover, carrying on business at Manwell, has on her vans the following appeal to the public: "Don't worry—get married—and keep on moving."—London Evening Standard.

Chance to Sell Corn Shellers.

Kaffirs in many districts of Africa still winnow their corn by beating it with sticks and throwing it in the air. A simple corn sheller would doubtless sell well if properly introduced.

Think Stolen Things Lucky.

The Daves consider that for one fisherman to steal another's landing net is equivalent to stealing his luck. The belief that stolen money is lucky money prevails almost all over Europe.

Banana Business Booming.

It is officially stated that the United States last year purchased bananas to the value of \$11,500,000, and exported nearly \$1,500,000 worth of the same fruit.

Guernsey a Flower Mart.

As many as 12,000 boxes of flowers are shipped from the island of Guernsey at Easter. This was something over 60 tons. Some of the flowers go to France, which is Guernsey's nearest neighbor, but the majority go to London.

Cat and Ostrich Farms.

Cat farms are numerous all over the country and that there is money in ostrich farms is proven by the fact that there are at present several in the United States that are paying handsomely.

Thankful.

I'm thankful for rain, des lak I is fer sunshino. I ain't tryin' fer run do weather in dis worl', we'en I can't even run myso' fer my soul's satisfaction.—Atlanta Constitution.

KITTERY LETTER.

(Continued from first page.)

called on friends in town on Tuesday. A cargo of coal screenings for the Atlantic Shore line power house arrived Tuesday from Portsmouth in tow of tug Iva.

Master Wesley Randall is ill with an attack of chicken pox.

Mrs. Stephen Decatur has returned from Jamestown, Va., where she has been present at the exposition.

Capt. Silas M. Masters of Advocate, N. S., who is well known here as the captain of Edward R. Coleman's big schooner yacht Hildegarde when she passed several Summers here recently, has resigned command of that vessel and taken charge of the auxiliary brigantine yacht-Haida, just purchased by George Wood of Denver, Col., and now at New York fitting out for a European cruise.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bunker and daughter, Miss Inez, of Dover are visiting Mrs. Jane Patch.

Sloop Mystic Belle, Capt. Tom Crawley, sailed Tuesday for Block Island, R. I., mackerelling.

INFORMATION SOUGHT HERE

Man Who Died in Springfield Was Married Here

Word was sent to Sheriff Collis on Monday evening from a hospital in Springfield, Mass., that a man named Robert Stanley Henry was dead at that institution and information was wanted concerning the man.

The message also stated that Henry was formerly located here and was married in Portsmouth during the Spanish American War in 1898. The police are endeavoring to learn something about him.

NOW FOR BUSINESS

The new road roller purchased by the city nearly two months ago landed here on Sunday and was unloaded from the cars on Monday. The machine will be put to work at once on the crushed stone which has been put down on several streets.

"Our Customers Are Fashion's Friends."



IN our parade of the season's styles in Men's Suits the "grays" lead the procession.

Soft toned grays in shadow plaids—grays in herringbone stripes and the smart "club checks" in two toned grays are the favorites with particular purchasers. Special style and fabric values at—

\$14.00, \$15.00 \$18.00.

HENRY PEYSER & SON,

"Selling The Togs Of The Period."

Every-day.

The importance of soda crackers as an article of daily consumption can hardly be overestimated. No other wheat food contains such nutritive values in correct proportions. This is only true of

Unedea Biscuit

the ideal soda cracker. As fresh on your table as from the oven. Crisp, clean and appetizing.

In moisture proof packages.

5¢

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.



XTRAGOOD

Don't Misplace Your Confidence and Trade.

Which store is going to get your confidence and trade? The one where they attempt to persuade and argue you into buying clothing with a name, label or brand that is not recognized as a mark of high quality, or the store where they show you a standard, trade-marked, superior garment of honest, widely-known makers.

XTRAGOOD Clothing is known to be best for boys.

We want to impress on your mind three things: We have a large new stock all through, our prices are right, we guarantee satisfaction.

N. H. BEANE & CO.,
NO. 3 CONGRESS ST.

WOULDN'T YOU?

Wouldn't you like to have us do the hard part of your sewing for you?

See the motor in our window.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
LIGHT & POWER CO.



LAWN MOWERS

THE LARGEST LINE EVER SHOWN IN THIS CITY

A. P. Wendell & Co.,

2 Market Square.

BEST MAINE CORN

8c Per Can

--- AT THE ---

Ames' Butter and Tea Store,
35 CONGRESS STREET.

NOTICE.

To the Depositors of the PORTSMOUTH SAVINGS BANK, of Portsmouth, N. H.

The law of this state provides that, "It shall be the duty of every depositor in any savings bank, and of every shareholder of any building and loan association, to present his book for verification with the books of the bank or association, when notified so to do, at the times fixed by the bank commissioners."

The bank commissioners have selected the period between April 15th and June 1st in this year as the time for such verification. I have been appointed to examine the depositors' books and compare them with the books of the bank, with the object of correcting any errors that may exist, and for that reason I shall be at the Portsmouth Savings Bank, each day the bank is open during the above named period, unless the work is sooner completed.

You are requested to present your deposit book, or to forward the same by mail or otherwise, to me at the bank at as early a day as convenient, if possible during the first two weeks, and so avoid having a personal request sent to you.

The book will be immediately returned to you after comparison with your account as kept by the bank.

WILLIS E. UNDERHILL, Examiner.

A New Hotel

at the Old Stand
\$250,000 has not been spent

Remodeling, Refurnishing,
and Redecorating the

HOTEL EMPIRE

Broadway, Empire Square & 63d St.
NEW YORK CITY.

Restaurant and Service U excelled
Splendid Location

Most Modern Improvements
All surface cars pass or
transfer to door

Subway and "L" stations 2 minutes
Hotel fronting on three streets

Electric Clocks, Telephones and
Automatic Lighting Devices
in every room

Moderate Rates
MUSIC

W. Johnson Quinn, Proprietor
Send for guide of New York—Free

Biliousness

I have used your valuable *Cacarets* and find
them perfect. They do not irritate the bowels
and they are a real relief to the bilious
and constipated. I have used them for
many years and they are a real relief to
me. I have used them for many years and
they are a real relief to me. I have used
them for many years and they are a real
relief to me. I have used them for many
years and they are a real relief to me.



Best for
The Bowels
Cacarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, No Food,
Never Sickens, Warms the Stomach, Cures Biliousness,
and all the troubles of the bowels. Guaranteed to cure or
your money back.
Sole Importers, New York, N. Y., 605
ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

Horse Shoeing

CARRIAGE WORK AND
BLACKSMITHING.

your horse is not going right
come and see us. We change nothing
for examination and consultation.

If you want your carriages or carter
repaired, or new ones made, we will
give you the benefit of our 45 years
experience in this business without
expense.

Sign Hanging and General Job Work
Attended To.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

IRA C. SEYMOUR.
21-2 Linden St.

OLIVER W. HAM,
(Successor to Samuel B. Fletcher)

60 Market St.,

Furniture
Dealer and
Undertaker

NIGHT CALLS at 62 and 64
Market Street, or at Residence,
Corner New Vaughan Street
and Raynes Avenue

TELEPHONE 50-2.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS

—TO—
Pacific Coast

—TO—
CANADIAN PACIFIC R'y

\$80.50 to \$93.00

May-June-July

For full details write
F. J. PERRY, D. P. A.,
Canadian Pacific R'y.,
362 Washington St., Boston

COAL AND WOOD

C. E. WALKER & CO.,
Commission Merchants

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Coal and Wood

Office Cor. State and Water Sts.

WEST POINT CLUB

SENIOR CLASS OF ACADEMY PER-
MITTED TO ORGANIZE.

Innovation Instituted Under the Di-
rection of Col. Howze to Supply
Need of Larger Liberty for
Graduate Class.

No fraternities are permitted in the
United States military academy at
West Point and for this reason there
has always been an apparent lack of
socialization and self-reliance on
the part of the senior class at the
time of graduation. Denied the privi-
leges of free social intercourse with
one another, save such as was per-
mitted in common with all the other
classes of the academy, there has
been no opportunity of developing
that degree of self-reliance which is
so essential to the cadet when he
gets out from under the rigid disci-
pline of the academy after graduation
and mingles with men. To those who
have studied the conditions it has
been recognized that to hold the cadet
to the same rigid order of discipline
through his entire course left him in a
measure unequal to the broader
freer manner of life which was to
follow graduation, and for this reason
the first, or senior, class has with
the beginning of the new year been
permitted to organize a club. A
large room in the academic building
has been fitted up as a comfortable
reading, writing and recreation room
for the exclusive use of the men of
the first class.

For many years it has been the
desire of the authorities to differenti-
ate the senior class from the rest
of the corps and at the same time to
adhere to the disciplinary require-
ments of the academy. The problem
has been of particular interest to the
present commandant of cadets, Col.
Robert L. Howze, and he has under-
taken its solution in part by the es-
tablishment of this club.

The working hours of the cadet be-
gin at 7:15 a. m., at which time he
has put his room in order, has had
his breakfast and is ready for study
and recreation. From that hour until
ten p. m. his time is occupied with
official duties, with the exception of
about an hour and a half, divided
into two or three periods. With the
exception of these periods he is re-
quired to remain in his room prepar-
ing himself for recitation.

The radical feature of the new
club is the privilege accorded the
men of the first class of visiting it
whenever they may choose in the
study hours. They are permitted to
spend as much time in the club as
they may desire and to employ that
time as they see fit. No restrictions
except that the existing standards of
academic requirements will not be
lowered. The conduct of the club
will be regulated by a board of gov-
ernors from among the cadets under
certain club rules framed much after
the bylaws of the average club.

In addressing the members of the
first class on the occasion of the

opening of the club Col. Howze said
to them:

"You are men now, and are about
to be thrown with men in all kinds
of positions, and we want you to get
into the habits of men as far as the
limited opportunities here will per-
mit. We want you by your personal
practice to become familiar enough
with these habits that when you meet
men outside, no matter where, you
can conduct yourselves with proper
self-reliance and savoir faire. We
want you to be ready to enter fully
upon the responsibilities and obliga-
tions of man's estate.

"Greater privileges carry with them
greater responsibilities, and it is im-
portant that you learn this lesson
well.

"This idea is a radical departure
from the disciplinary policy of the
military academy in so far as you
cadets of the first class are concerned.
To a large extent your time now be-
comes your own, to be disposed of as
you may choose. With the privileges
accorded you in connection with this
club, you have at once a distinct and
dignified status, in many respects
identical with that which you will
enjoy after graduation. In other
words, you have assumed to a con-
siderable extent the prerogative of
regulating the minor details of your
own lives. Upon you, as the first
cadets to enjoy these privileges, de-
volves the duty and responsibility of
demonstrating that this prerogative
has not been injudiciously extended."

Col. Robert L. Howze.

Col. Robert L. Howze.

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Col. Robert L. Howze.

PRICE OF LIFE IS LOW.

London 'Roughs' Will Put Any One
Out of the Way Cheaply.

I am told that a \$10 note will buy a
man's life in London, that any un-
suspicious person can fall into the
hands of a dark night, or break his
neck going round a slippery, dark cor-
ner, or fall under a van. If a little bit
of crisp paper changes hands, says the
London Sketch. I know that a very
distinguished playwright, wishing to
work out the plot of a melodrama,
went into a high-class den of thieves,
made friends with some of the lead-
ers, and unfolded to them as some-
thing he wished to put into execution
the plan he had devised for his vil-
lain's action. He told his listeners
that there was a very important finan-
cier he wanted out of the way for 48
hours while he played the very dick-
ens with the exchange with the stocks
the financier controlled. He suggested
to his listeners that an attractive lady
and a yacht would be the simplest
means of insuring this object. His
listeners concurred. They knew the
yacht for the purpose; a skipper and
a crew could easily be produced; and
concerning the lady there would be
no difficulty whatever. "Then, after
the 48 hours, we will of course, bring
him back," said the dramatist bright-
ly, thinking of his fourth act. A
cloud came over the faces of his
audience. "Well, guv'nor, of course,
if you wish it, but it would save such
a lot of questions being asked if he
just went quietly overboard," the
spokesman suggested.

SECRET OF GOOD MANNERS.

Two Theories of the Acquirement—
Unselfishness and Conventionality.

Most mothers hold, consciously or
unconsciously, one of two theories
about the acquirement of manners by
their children. One mother says,
"Manners are only the outward sign
of the inner nature. If my daughter
has a kind heart and a well trained
mind she will behave in a gentle,
charming fashion. I will teach her
compassion, respect for age, unselfish-
ness for helping with the world's
work. Her manners will take care of
themselves." Another mother says,
"My girls will never get on without
conventional manners. They shall be
taught from babyhood to emulate the
speech and bearing of ladies. They
shall be instructed in the proper be-
havior for every occasion. They shall
walk and dance and write and speak
with graceful perfection." Neither
method, says the Youthful Companion,
produces altogether satisfactory re-
sults. Unselfishness is truly the
foundation of good manners, but not
the superstructure. Many convention-
al restrictions have grown about so-
cial relations. Some can be explained
by the demand of kindness and some
cannot.

Good Substitute for Bell.

N. C. Goodwin, the actor, described
at a dinner a Turkish bath that he
once took in Mexico. "My rubber,"
said Mr. Goodwin, "was a strong man,
a very strong man. He laid me on the
slab and prodded and kneaded and
punched and hammered me in a most
emphatic way. At the end, after I had
got up, he came behind me before my
sheet was adjusted, and gave me on the
bare back four re-sounding whacks with
the palm of his enormous hand. 'What on
earth did you do that for?' I panted, stag-
gering. 'No offense, boss,' said the
man. 'It was only to let the office
know I was ready for the next bath-
er. You see, the bell's out of order in this
room.'"

Ruse Didn't Work.

A bluff, having long tried in vain
to arrest a Quaker, at last resolved to
adopt the disguise of a Quaker him-
self, and so get access to the interior
of the house. He knocked accord-
ingly at the door, inquiring if Friend
Amindab was at home and if he could
see him. The housekeeper said, "Walk
in, friend, and he shall see thee." The
bluff, delighted to have got this suc-
cess, was directed to wait; but after
waiting an hour he became impatient,
rang the bell, and said to the servant,
"Then promised me I should see
Friend Amindab." "No, friend," an-
swered she; "I promised he should
see thee. He hath seen thee, but he
doth not like thee."—Tit-Bits.

Before Breakfast.

Shall we walk before breakfast?
Assuredly? Why this eternal yearn-
ing for breakfast? Forget it. Dr. Lat-
son says: "We got to-day's strength
(not stimulation) from yesterday's
food, not from to-day's I have walked
many hundred miles without break-
fast. In fact, all the walking I have
done in the last four years has been
without breakfast—for I never take
any." George Sand used to walk in
the daytime and write at night. Dic-
kens used to say that a ten-mile stum-
pfoot was the best preparation for his
daily literary work. Daniel Webster
and George Washington were great
walkers.

Force of Habit.

"How was it Wiggins was foolish
enough to write those letters read in
the suit against him for breach of
promise?" "I don't know, unless it
was that being in a district attorney's
office he got so in the habit that he
even took to inditing love letters."

Psychological Doubts.

"I see that man in so many places
that sometimes I think he is ubiqui-
tous." "So do I, and it's puzzling me
to decide whether he's leading a
double life or if he's twin."

BUILT TO REMAIN

STATE BUILDINGS FEATURE OF
JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

Have Been Constructed of Masonry
and Are Intended to Remain
a Perpetual Monument
of Fair.

With but one or two exceptions
there is not a building of the Chicago
world's fair standing as a permanent
structure. This is true of the more
recent St. Louis exposition and the
still more recent Lewis and Clark ex-
position at Portland, Ore.

But this is not to be the case with
the Jamestown exposition which has
just opened, for the state buildings
which have been erected upon the
splendid site on Hampton Roads are
to be a permanent monument to the
event, and will after the show closes
November 29 next be transformed into
homes, club houses, hotels, and the
like. This means quite an array of
fine structures, the following states
have made appropriations for build-
ings and exhibits: Alabama, \$20,000;

Arkansas, \$15,000; Delaware, \$10,000;

Connecticut, \$70,000; Louisiana, \$15,000;

Georgia, \$50,000; Illinois, \$25,000;

Kentucky, \$40,000; Maryland, \$65,000;

Michigan, \$20,000; Missouri, \$40,000;

Massachusetts, \$50,000; New Jersey,

\$75,000; North Dakota, \$15,000; New

York, \$150,000; North Carolina, \$50,000;

Ohio, \$75,000; Oklahoma, \$10,000;

Pennsylvania, \$100,000; Rhode

Island, \$50,000; South Carolina, \$20,000;

Tennessee, \$20,000; Virginia,

\$300,000; Virginia counties (addition-
al), \$150,000; Vermont, \$10,000; West

Virginia, \$55,000; New Hampshire,

\$10,000.

The exposition buildings proper con-
sist of about 25 structures, among
them being an auditorium and con-
vention hall 100 by 236 feet, with
wings 62 feet long, having an audi-
torium 91 by 91 feet, with a seating
capacity of about 3,000; a palace of
manufactures and liberal arts, 280 by
560 feet; a palace of machinery and
transportation, 280 by 560 feet;
states' exhibit palace, 300 by 500
feet; a mining and metallurgy build-
ing, 100 by 260 feet; a hygienic and
medical building 100 by 250 feet; a
pure food building, 90 by 200 feet;
a palace of history and historic arts,
124 by 129 feet, and an educational
building 124 by 129 feet.

Besides these, there is what is
known as the Arts and Crafts Vil-
lage, consisting of seven cottages of
colonial architecture. These are the
textile building, 63 by 88 feet; copper,
silver and woodworkers' shops, 44 by
137 feet; pottery shops 48 by 50 feet;
iron shops, 48 by 50 feet; model
school, 35 by 45 feet, with a model
schoolroom, 25 by 52 feet; mothers'
and children's building, 60 by 100 feet,
and Pocomantas hospital, 50 by 80
feet.

This does not include the various
government buildings nor those on
the so-called "Warpath," nor does it
include the two government piers
that are each 200 feet wide and ex-
tend 1,600 feet into Hampton Roads.
They are connected by a cross pier
800 feet long and of equal width with
the parallel pier. The water space
inclosed within these piers will be
used for smaller craft to maneuver in
and for aquatic sports.

A reproduction of the battle be-
tween the Merrimack and the Monitor,
in Hampton Roads, as it was fought
in 1862, is one of the features in this
connection. The government has ap-
propriated \$10,000 for this alone.

Herschel's Memory.

Until he had become a very old man
Sir John Herschel retained the
strength of intellect and freshness of
memory which enabled him to accom-
plish his great scientific work. Sir
Henry E. Roscoe, in his autobiog-
raphy, records an instance when Her-
schel was 74 years old.

One evening in 1855 I happened to
meet him. He mentioned as an inter-
esting bit of news that a star recently
burst out into first or second mag-
nitude.

"Do you know," said Herschel, "that
when I was at the Cape I observed a
precisely similar phenomenon?"

He considered a moment, and ad-
ded: "Yes, it was in the year 1835." Again
he paused but a moment, and
concluded: "On August the 16th, at 1
o'clock in the morning."

Female Immigration.

"It is amazing," says an Ellis Island
official, "what a wonderful increase
there has been in the immigration of
women during the past 14 years.
Fourteen years ago—yes, even ten
years ago—fully two-thirds of the
women who arrived came as depend-
ents. To-day, two-thirds of them
make their own living."

BROTHER SMOTHERS A VICTIM.

Suffered Much Because of Suspicion
of Colonel Slaughter.

"I don't want to specify," disgrunt-
ledly said Brother Smothers, "but
Cuhnel Slaughter, an de moss's p'icious
white gen'leman, I ever had de pleas-
ure of witnessin'!" "How's dat?" in-
quired Brother Hutto. "Uh-well,
suh, lemme 'narrate: Tudder night
—Friday, 'twuz—de cuhnel goes out
to his honse, a spell after de moon
sets, softly opens de little high-up do'
at de back of de edifice, and draps a
big-moufied soun'nel of a bulldog in-
side, and den skets, and fastens de
little do' on de front side." "Name of gra-
dious! What did he do all dat for?"
"Uh-kaze of his blamed s'picion, dat's
what for! And dat wasn't de wust of
it, needer! I was inside of de hon-
se at de time, and dat ding-busted
bulldog suffixed hissef to muh per-
sonality in a voice of thunder, and we
revolutionized dar in de darkness like
one of dese yuh merry-go-rounds.
"Twuz a shame, de way dat varmint
acted! He bit me, he did, as plenty
as de sands on de seasho', and we went
over and under and round and round
like fightin' fish. And den when I
finally dislocated de big do' and bust-
ed thro' it, de cuhnel let drive at me
wid a scatter gun loaded wid rock
salt. But, bless goodness, I had a run-
nin' start, and but little of de salt hit
me, uh-kaze I outflew de most of it.
And dat's de way dat s'picious white
gen'leman treat me; yassuh, dat's de
way!" "Well, Brudder Smothers, it
looks as if he knowed yo' was in de
honse." "Yassah. It pears like
he's s'pected it anyhow. Dat man am
painful s'picious, dess lemme tell
yo'!"—Puck.

WHEN THE EARTH IS FULL.

Professor Thinks Limit Will Be
Reached About 2072.

Prof. Ravenstein, of the Royal Geo-
graphical society, has estimated that
the fertile lands of the globe amount
to 28,000,000 square miles, the steppes
to 14,000,000, and the deserts to 1,000,
000. Fixing 207 persons to the square
mile for fertile lands, ten for steppes,
and one for deserts as the greatest
population that the earth could prop-
erly nourish, the professor arrives at
the conclusion that when the number
of inhabitants reaches about six thou-
sand million, the earth will be peo-
pled to its full capacity. At present
it contains somewhat more than one-
quarter of that number. If the rate
of increase shown by the latest census
statistics should be uniformly main-
tained, Prof. Ravenstein shows that
the globe would be fully peopled about
the year 2072.—Sunday Magazine.

Grim Epitaph in Hungary.

What is the most terrible epitaph in
existence? One of the grimmest is
surely that on a stone which was set
up a few years ago in the cemetery
of Debrecen, eastern Hungary: "Here
rest in the Lord Joseph Moritz, senior,
who died in his 62d year. He was
shot by his son. Frau Joseph Moritz,
senior, who died in her 47th year.
She was shot by her daughter. Eliza-
beth Moritz, who died by her own
hand in her 17th year, after shooting
her mother. Joseph Moritz, who died
in prison, aged 27. He had shot his
father. May eternal mercy have pity
on their poor, sinful souls!" This
memorial was erected by a local lit-
erary association to which, it is said,
the last of the ill-starred family left a
sum of \$7,500 for the purpose.

Women of Great Bravery.

Women are not, as a class, either
moral or physical cowards. In per-
sonal bravery they far excel the
majority of men when faced by an em-
ergency. Some of their achievements
are worthy of record among the ho-
roic deeds of the race. Lady Baker,
an English woman, was such an ab-
solute stranger to fear that she would
walk alone into the tents of the most
ruthless slave dealer and calmly lead
off his captives from under his very
eyes, and Mrs. Marlon Mulhall, who
risked death a dozen times and tri-
umphed over the strongest man in the
dark wild country that lies between
the Amazon and the Andes, is a wom-
an of such a frail and delicate appear-
ance that one might think a March
wind would blow her away.

Can Women Be Friends?

Can women be friends? Sacrifices
for the sake of love of man and off-
spring are recorded without number,
but female Davids and Damons are
not readily discovered in either his-
tory or legend. Professors of platonic
affection continue to evoke jeers of
incredulity, and the traditional dis-
tinguishedness of "dearest friends" still
plays well its part in caricature. The
changeableness of woman's nature
has become axiomatic. Can it be that,
throughout the ages, even to these en-
lightened days, it has retained con-
sistency in this respect alone? It suf-
fices for us to raise the question; to
others of more certain mind we relin-
quish the hazardous privilege of ad-
ducing evidence and passing judg-
ment.—Harper's Bazar.

Beyond Her Sphere.

Mrs. Finicky—North, I just read
that a celebrated German doctor says
a broom is full of bacteria, so here-
after you'll have to give your broom
an antiseptic bath each day. The maid
—"I'll do nawthin' av the kind! It'll
likely git worse soon an' th'n pay-
quiro altho'ly rubs, massago thra-
to-ints, hlypnygmia inflections an' hot
water bottles at night, ah' I'll have
ye understand right now that I'm
go thra'ined nurgel!—Puck.

BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD—

EASTERN DIVISION.

Winter Arrangement—In Effect Oct. 8, 1906

Trains Leave Portsmouth

For Boston—3.25, 6.30, 7.20, 8.15, 10.55 a. m., 2.21, 5.00, 6.22, 7.45 p. m. Sunday, 3.25, 8.40 a. m., 2.21, 5.00 p. m.

For Portland—9.55, 10.46 a. m., 2.55, 5.22, 8.45, 11.35 p. m. Sunday, 9.55, 10.45 a. m., 8.45, 11.35 p. m.

For Wells Beach—9.55 a. m., 2.55, 5.22 p. m. Sunday, 9.55 a. m.

For Old Orchard—9.55 a. m., 2.55, 5.22 p. m. Sunday, 9.55 a. m.

For North Conway—9.55 a. m., 2.55 p. m.

For Somersworth—4.50, 9.45, 9.55 a. m., 2.55, 5.22, 5.30 p. m.

For Rochester—4.50, 9.45, 9.55 a. m., 2.55, 5.22, 5.30 p. m.

For Dover—4.50, 9.45, 12.15 a. m., 2.50, 5.22, 8.47 p. m. Sunday, 9.55, 10.48 a. m., 8.47 p. m.

For North Hampton and Hampton—6.30, 7.20, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 5.00 p. m. Sunday, 8.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

For Greenland—7.20, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 5.00 p. m. Sunday, 8.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

Trains for Portsmouth

Leave Boston—7.30, 9.00, 10.10 a. m., 1.00, 3.30, 4.45, 6.00, 7.00, 10.00 p. m. Sunday 8.20, 9.00 a. m., 6.30, 7.00, 10.00 p. m.

Leave Portland—7.30, 9.00 a. m., 12.45, 5.00, 6.30 p. m. Sunday, 1.30 a. m., 12.45 p. m.

Leave Old Orchard—9.09 a. m., 12.48, 3.52 p. m. Sunday, 6.06 p. m.

Leave North Conway—7.28 a. m., 5.23 p. m.

Leave Rochester—7.20, 9.47 a. m., 3.52, 5.23 p. m.

Leave Somersworth—6.35, 7.33, 10.00, 10.08 a. m., 4.05, 5.35 p. m. Sunday, 7.15 a. m.

Leave Dover—6.50, 10.24 a. m., 1.40, 4.30, 6.30, 9.20 p. m. Sunday, 7.30 a. m., 3.20 p. m.

Leave Hampton—9.22, 11.50 a. m., 2.24, 4.59, 6.16, 7.26 p. m. Sunday, 10.06 a. m., 7.59 p. m.

Leave North Hampton—9.28, 11.55 a. m., 2.30, 5.05, 6.21, 7.31 p. m. Sunday, 10.12 a. m., 8.05 p. m.

Leave Greenland—9.35 a. m., 12.01, 2.36, 5.11, 6.27 p. m. Sunday, 10.18 a. m., 8.10 p. m.

SOUTHERN DIVISION

Portsmouth Branch

Trains leave the following stations for Manchester, Concord and intermediate stations:

Portsmouth—8.30 a. m., 12.40, 5.25 p. m.

Greenland Village—8.39 a. m., 12.48, 5.33 p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9.05 a. m., 1.02, 5.58 p. m.

Exeter—9.20 a. m., 1.16, 6.14 p. m.

Raymond—9.31 a. m., 1.27, 6.25 p. m.

Returning leave,

Concord—7.46, 10.25 a. m., 3.30 p. m.

Manchester—8.32, 11.10 a. m., 4.20 p. m.

Raymond—9.08, 11.48 a. m., 5.02 p. m.

Exeter—9.20 a. m., 12.00 p. m., 5.16 p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9.47 a. m., 12.16, 5.55 p. m.

Greenland Village—10.01 a. m., 12.33, 6.06 p. m.

Trains connect at Rockingham Junction for Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect at Manchester and Concord for Plymouth, Woodsville, Lancaster, St. Johnsbury, Newport, Vt., Montreal and the West.

*Via Dover and Western Division.

Information Given Through Ticket Agents and Baggage Checked to all Points in the United States and Canada.

D. J. FLANDERS, P. T. M.

C. M. BURT, G. P. A.

PORTSMOUTH AND EXETER ELECTRIC RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Cars leave Exeter, Boston and Maine stations, for Portsmouth—5.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 11.45 a. m., 1.45, 3.45, 5.45, 6.45, 7.45, 9.45, 11.45 p. m.

Cars leave Market square, Portsmouth, connecting with cars at Portsmouth Plains for Exeter—5.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 11.45 a. m., 1.45, 3.45, 5.45, 6.45, 7.45, 9.45, 11.45 p. m.

Sunday cars start 20 hours later and run the same as on week days except the 7.45 a. m. and 5.05 p. m. trips, which are cancelled for that day.

To Stratham only.

ATLANTIC SHORE LINE RY.

(Western Division)

In effect Sept. 17, 1906. Subject to change without notice. Unavoidable delays excepted.

Ferry leaves Portsmouth, connecting with cars:

For Eliot, Dover and South Berwick—4.55 a. m., and hourly until 9.55 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 7.55 a. m.

For Kittery and Kittery Point—5.25, 6.55 a. m., and hourly until 10.55 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 7.55 a. m.

For York Village, York Harbor and York Beach, via P. K. & Y. Div.—6.55 a. m., and every two hours until 4.55 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 7.55 a. m.

For York Village, York Harbor and York Beach, via Eliot and Rosemary—7.05 a. m., and every two hours until 9.55 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 7.55 a. m.

Cars leave Dover:

For York Beach—8.05 a. m., and every two hours until 10.05 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.05 a. m.

For Portsmouth, Eliot and Kittery—8.05 a. m., and hourly until 10.05 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.05 a. m.

For Salmon Falls Bridge, South Berwick—8.30 a. m., and hourly until 10.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.30 a. m.

Leave Salmon Falls Bridge, South Berwick:

For Dover, Eliot and Portsmouth—6.00 a. m., and hourly until 10.00 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.00 a. m.

For York—8.00 a. m., and every two hours until 10.00 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.00 a. m.

Leave York Beach:

For Dover and Salmon Falls Bridge, South Berwick—7.30, 9.30 a. m., and every two hours until 9.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 9.30 a. m.

For Portsmouth, via P. K. & Y. Div.—5.45, 6.30, 8.30 a. m., and every two hours until 4.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.30 a. m.

For Portsmouth, via Rosemary and Eliot—7.30, 9.30 a. m., and every two hours until 9.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 9.30 a. m.

Leave Sea Point:

For Portsmouth—6.00 a. m., and half hourly until 10.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 7.30 a. m.

Leave Rosemary Cottage:

For Portsmouth and Kittery—6.00, 6.30, 7.30 a. m., and hourly until 10.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.30 a. m.

Close connections can be made between Dover and York Beach via Eliot, Kittery and Kittery Point.

W. G. McLEOD, Gen. Mgr.

Tel. Call—41-2 Portsmouth.

PORTSMOUTH ELECTRIC RY.

Winter Time Table in Effect Commencing Sept. 17, 1906

Subject to Change and Correction Without Notice.

Math Line—Overland—Leave Portsmouth (Market Square) for North Hampton, 8.15 a. m., 1.15, 4.15, 6.15, 8.15, 10.15 p. m. For Cable Road only at 10.30 a. m., 1.15, 4.15, 6.15, 8.15, 10.15 p. m. Sunday only for Sagamore Hill, 10.05 a. m., 1.05, 4.05, 6.05, 8.05, 10.05 p. m. On theatre nights 10.05 p. m. car leaving at 10.05 a. m., 1.05 p. m., 3.05, 4.05, 6.05, 8.05, 10.05 p. m. Make connection for North Hampton.

Math Line—Inland—Leave North Beach (P. K. & Y. Junction) for North Hampton, 8.15 a. m., 1.15, 4.15, 6.15, 8.15, 10.15 p. m. Sunday only for Sagamore Hill, 10.05 a. m., 1.05, 4.05, 6.05, 8.05, 10.05 p. m. Sunday only for Market Square at 10.25 a. m.

Math Line—Via Middle Street and Via Middle Street—Leave Market Square at 7.15, 7.35, 7.55 a. m., and half hourly until 10.35 p. m. Sunday only for Market Square at 10.25 a. m.

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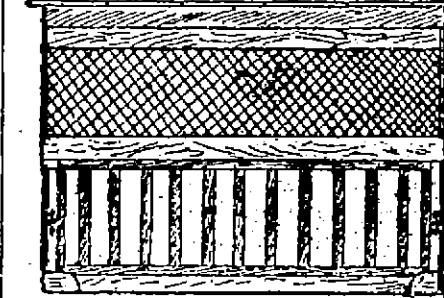


COOP FOR HENS AND CHICKS.

Type of Construction Used by Ontario Agricultural Station.

The authorities of the Ontario Agricultural college have devised a coop which they recommend for the hen and chicks. It is so devised that it gives plenty of air both day and night, and during the night in particular can be so closed that small animals cannot get in to disturb either hen or chicks. A good idea of the front of the coop is shown at A in the accompanying illustration.

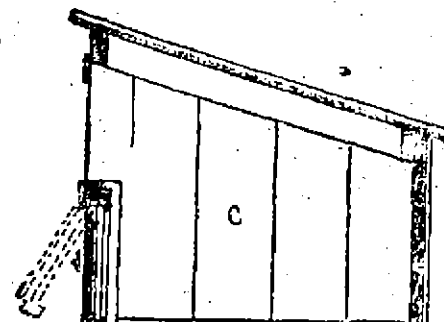
The upper part is covered with wire



Secondary House for Brooder Chicks.

netting and the lower part with slats so that the chicks can come in or go out at will. B is a board which is made to fit over the slats and can be fastened in place by thumb buttons on either side of the coop.

A good idea of the end sections is



Another House for Young Chicks.

shown in C. The size may be made to suit the owner, but it has been found by the Ontario authorities that a coop two feet high in front, 15 inches high in the rear and two or three feet long works very satisfactorily. The portion of the coop covered with wire netting is one foot wide.

As shown at C, the front is movable so that when the chicks are large enough the hen can leave the coop during the day time.

SOLAR WAX EXTRACTOR.

Ray of Sun Used in Rendering the Wax.

A solar wax extractor is needed in every apiary and several are kept running in many large apiaries. Extractors which render wax by steam are also used. To the latter class belongs the improved Swiss wax extractor. This improvement, invented in Switzerland and improved in America, consists of a tin or copper vessel with a circle of perforations in the bottom near the sides to let in steam from a boiler below and within this upper vessel another receptacle—the comb receiver—made of perforated zinc. Within a few years wax extractors employing the heat of the sun and known as solar extractors have come into general use. The essential features in all the forms that have been devised are a metal tank with a glass cover and usually a wire cloth strainer under which is placed the receptacle for the wax, the whole so arranged as to enable one to tilt it at such an angle as will catch the direct rays of the sun. The effectiveness of the solar extractor is increased by having the glass doubled and adding a reflector, such as a mirror or a sheet of bright metal—Exchange.

CHICK CHAT.

Fine, clean grit should be the first thing eaten by little chicks. Early maturity for market means considerable in making up the profits. Feich says the light brahma will grow a broiler to weigh two pounds at eight weeks of age.

A pound of naphthalene dissolved in a gallon of coal oil makes an excellent lice paint for the roosts.

Stale (but not moldy) bread moistened with milk is one of the best first foods for chicks and ducklings.

A poorly bred, thoroughbred is worse than a scrub. Scrub treatment will make scrubs of thoroughbreds.

Stale and dirty water is a frequent cause of bowel trouble in the early youngsters; provide clean water in clean dishes.

The "spring chicken" should be hatched not earlier than February, nor later than May. The market weight is two to three pounds.

Strong parents make strong chicks—strong chicks are active and quick growing—quick growth makes the juicy, meaty broiler and roaster.

Set two hens at the same time; hen, if the hatch is not large, all the chicks can be given to the most motherly hen and the other set again, given her liberty.

HENS, MOTHERS FOR GOSLINGS.

Directions for Hatching and Rearing Them.

The first thing to consider in hatching goose eggs under hens is never to put more than three or four under a good hen. More cannot be covered properly. Confine the hen to a fair sized run with her nest enclosed in some quiet place. Keep a dish of pure water, also one of grain, where she can help herself. Dust her well three times with lime powder and remove all clean eggs after seventh day. When the goslings hatch give the most careful hen four to six. Confine the hen and goslings in a shady grass run. Give water in a drinking fountain that the young ones cannot get into and one that can be washed clean inside and out.

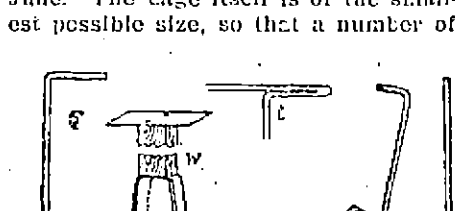
The yard must be changed often enough to have good, soft grass all the time. Grass is the best goose food. If easily obtained give bread and milk with small amount of shorts and meal mixed with for first week. Also add a fifth rolled oats to the feed. After the first week, suggests Orange Judd Farmer, increase amount of shorts and corn meal, also add a little beef scraps. After the first month they can be fed mostly on shorts, corn meal and oats, with about a fifth of the feed compound of beef scraps. Plenty of grass, good but not too much feed, clean coops and pure water all the time, will make the goslings larger than the hen at one month old.

QUEEN RAISING.

Nursery Cage for the Hatching of Virgin Queens.

An English bee expert, Mr. Sinden, has recently published in the British Bee Journal a description of his improved nursery cage for queen-cells and virgin queens. He says:

My improved nursery-cage for the hatching of virgin queens and for holding them until they are distributed to the nuclei is illustrated in the cut. The ripe queen-cell is held in position by the wire-cloth sides, which can be easily adjusted to grip securely queen-cells of any size. The cage opens on a new principle, which makes the insertion or removal of the queen-cell or of food for the queen expeditious and easy. The cage hangs between the combs some distance from the top by the stout wire shaft, the bent portion of which rests on the top-bar of one of the frames. The pupa, or queen, is thus kept warm between broad, and this is very important in the cold nights of May and June. The cage itself is of the smallest possible size, so that a number of



The Nursery Cage.

them can hang side by side between two combs without widely separating the combs, and one or more of the cages can be inserted or removed on turning back the quilt without tilting out a frame. The part "c" may be made of tin plate or of celluloid. With the latter material the queen and queen-cell can be easily seen inside the cage while it is closed. At "v" and "w" are shown different kinds of shafts.

This cage can be used, if required, as an introducing-cage. The candy-hole is covered with a tin slide, which, when pushed to one side, enables the bees to liberate the queen by eating through the candy.

Preserving Eggs.

The usual way of preparing water-glass for storing eggs is to dilute one part of silicate of soda in ten parts of pure rain water. The eggs, which must be strictly fresh, are placed in a stone crock or wooden tub, and the solution poured upon them. A cool cellar is the best place to keep the jar. Water-glass, or silicate of soda can be secured at most druggists at 10 to 30 cents a pound. Eggs will keep in it, if fresh when put down, for six months or a year. This method is considered one of the best known for preserving eggs.

Mortality Among Ducks.

The causes of mortality among young ducks may be summed up as follows: Overheat, dampness, getting wet, lack of grit, gray head lice, sudden showers, delayed hatches, exposure to sun, lack of fresh water, drinking vessels too shallow, and breeding out of condition.

Surprising.

It is surprising how many people, church goers, and, as a rule good people, are willing to pay for a secret by which summer eggs can be preserved to be sold in winter as fresh. No above such dishonest practices.

Bees on the Farm.

Add a hive or two of bees to the farm's equipment this year, and save some of the sweets that now go to waste in the field and garden.

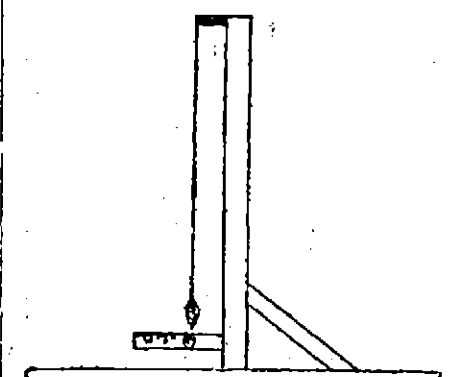


TILE DRAINS.

How They Should Be Laid and a Device That Will Aid.

Where there is a sufficient grade, there is little to contend with in laying tile. From the point where the water stands, the shortest possible cut should be taken through the dry land to the outlet. If, however, there is a great deal of compact blue clay between the marsh and the desired outlet, it is sometimes more economical to run the ditch around these deposits than to attempt to cut through them. If the ditch is cut through such clay, it is advisable to fill in a layer of coarse gravel just before filling in the clay. This will prevent the finer particles of the clay from entering and stopping up the tile.

When the land is nearly level and it is difficult to tell just where the ditch should be run to "get the fall," a simple device can be made similar to the one shown. Take a 2x6, 15 feet long, and to the middle of this bolt an upright piece four feet long. To



Device to Determine Fall.

the top of this upright piece attach a string with a plumb bob at the bottom. Near the lower end of the bob, lack a foot rule one inch above the lower end of the upright piece. Set this device in the ditch. If the bob rests at O, exactly under the point where it is attached to the upright plank, there is no fall whatever. If it moves to the left from O, there is a fall of about ten feet to the mile for each eighth of an inch the plumb bob removes to the left from O. As soon as the fall is determined under the device, remove it 15 feet to the left and determine the fall there.

It is considered that a fall of five feet to the mile is ample; however, many ditches are laid with a fall of only three feet to the mile. The greater the fall, the less liable the ditch is to become clogged, and where it is possible, the fall should be at least ten feet to the mile.

WEIGHING BY FIGURES.

Rules for the Measurement of Hay in Stacks.

A ton of dry hay contains all the way from 300 to 900 cubic feet, depending on the length of time it has been stacked and its quality. The rules for measuring hay vary in different localities, a cube of seven feet being considered in some places a ton and a cube of eight feet being considered a ton at other places. We would like to sell hay by the seven foot plan and buy it by the eight foot plan. A cube of hay eight feet each way will contain 512 cubic feet in all, which with the average run of hay will come very close to a ton. It takes a very excellent quality of hay for a cube of seven feet to make a ton.

The rule for estimating the number of tons in an ordinary stack is to multiply the length in feet by the width in feet and this by the height to a point where the stack would be level. This height is sometimes considered one-half the height of the stack. The result divided by 500 will give a very good measurement of hay, being the number of tons in the stack.

To estimate the contents of a round stack, says the Farmer, we multiply the square of the distance around the stack in yards by four times the height in yards and point off two places from the right and this will be the number of cubic yards in the stack, which divided by 20 will equal the number of tons.

For instance, a stack measures 20 yards around the bulge and its eight yards high, to find the number of tons first square the distance around the bulge 20 yards which would be 400, multiplying this by four times the height eight yards, we would have 12,800, pointing off two places from the right making 128, which, divided by 20 gives 6 and 4-10 tons of hay in the stack.

Sols for White Oaks.

White oaks have few side roots, but each has one long tap root which extends far down into the ground. These trees get most of their food from the clay subsoils below. Elms and maples have a number of side roots which extend far out in the surface layer. They get the bulk of their food from the surface 12 inches of soil. Oaks should never be attempted in very rich soils, or elms and maples in poor clay soils.

Clay Soils.

All clay soils and soils which become packed easily, need organic matter. To these soils a great deal of manure should be applied or they should be seeded to some kind of grass. The grass roots decay and increase the amount of organic matter.

WHY WE PLOW AND CULTIVATE.

The Real Reasons Why These Operations Are Necessary.

Farming is a very ancient business, and the plow in some form, whether it be the forked stick or the triple gang plow, is the oldest of all agricultural implements; but the question of why we plow has never received the consideration that it should have.

Until about 200 years ago the farmer's idea of plowing was to get enough loose soil to cover his crop, and thus allow it to germinate. Farmers in that day, and, in fact, up to the time of Jethro Tull, about 150 years ago, did not seem to have any definite idea as to how plants grow. That worthy, whose name should be forever held in grateful remembrance among good farmers, had the idea that plants took up minute particles of the soil itself. He published volume after volume on this subject, and while his practices were invariably right and in fact quite modern, his theories were all wrong, just as in these modern times the theories of many scientific farmers are all right and their practice all wrong; for it is a matter of history that theory and practice do not always work together, desirable as it is that they should.

When farmers got hold of the idea that plants take their food always liquid and in solution, and do not live on the soil itself except in this way, it became quite clear that water is one of the essential elements of plant growth, and, therefore, that plowing should be done for the purpose of putting the soil in such condition that it should have the greatest water-holding capacity, not the capacity of holding the greatest amount of water between the particles, but of holding a large amount of water in films around the surface of the soil grains. They soon discovered that the finer the soil grains, the more surface there was, and, therefore, the greater the water-holding capacity.

Studying the matter thoroughly, they found, says Wallace's Farmer, that there is seldom during the summer season a sufficient rainfall to supply the wants of the crop, and hence that it was necessary not merely to plow deep and reduce the soil to a fine tilth, but to have the turned furrow in close capillary connection with the subsoil below, in order that the plants might draw up water from below when there was a deficiency of it coming from the clouds. This further modified the theories of cultivation.

Then another step was made. Farmers began to realize that while tillage was not manure, it was the next thing to it. While it did not add any fertility to the soil, it rendered more available the fertility already in the soil, which cannot be wholly exhausted by anything that man can do or fail to do. In other words, that the soil is a great chemical laboratory in which the food of plants is prepared, and prepared largely in proportion to the amount of intelligent tillage that is put upon it.

It is only in recent years that this idea has taken hold in the mind of the farmer, and even now only in the minds of the most intelligent farmers. Such farmers are beginning to realize that the water-holding capacity and, so to speak, the efficiency of the workings of the chemical laboratory are greatly increased by the addition of vegetable matter; in other words, that the mineral elements of the soil cannot be brought into such shape as to furnish food for plants except in connection with decaying vegetable matter.

The subject of why we plow and why we cultivate is a very large one, ever new and interesting, opening up wider vistas of thought than men who simply plow because their fathers plowed are able to scan at once.

GOOD GATE LATCH.

Will Keep the Gate Closed and Is Self-Operating.

MINIATURE ALMANAC

MAY 22.

SUN RISES 4:37 | MOON SETS 10:47 A. M.
 SUN SETS 7:05 | FULL MOON 10:30 P. M.
 LENGTH OF DAY 14:38

Full Moon, May 27th, 9h. 15m., morning, W.
 Last Quarter, June 3d, 9h. 20m., morning, E.
 New Moon, June 10th, 6h. 50m., evening, W.
 First Quarter, June 18th, 5h. 50m., evening, W.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Should you fail to receive your Herald regularly communicate with the office at once either by telephone, No. 37, or by messenger. We intend to give careful attention to our delivery system. Subscribers can pay bills monthly at the office or to the collector.

F. W. HARTFORD,
Treasurer.

THE TEMPERATURE

Fifty-five degrees above zero was the temperature at THE HERALD office at two o'clock this afternoon.

CITY BRIEFS

We will have a holiday next week. The days are now about fifteen hours long.

The veterans will attend church next Sunday.

The trees are slow in donning their Summer garb.

The frost of Monday night did considerable damage.

Have your shoes repaired by John Mott, 34 Congress street.

Several towns in this state have recently had mad dog scares.

The Grand Army is preparing a list of the graves to be decorated.

It is feared that there will be a scarcity of flowers for Memorial day.

Reports of good catches of trout come from the northern part of the state.

Baseball is enjoying unusual popularity everywhere except in Portsmouth.

Attend rummage sale at 95 1-2 Congress street, Wallace block, on May 25 and 27.

State aid in improving highways has been asked this year by 164 New Hampshire towns.

Chairs recovered and razors honed. First class work. W. H. Ross, 26 High street.

Some one dropped a letter into the police station box on Tuesday evening which had the stamp on all right but no address.

Admission and reserved seat tickets for Mrs. Brackett's song recital, May 29, can be obtained at Montgomery's music store.

Many rumors are in circulation regarding changes in the Boston and Maine train service when the Summer schedule goes into effect.

Company B were about the streets on Monday drilling for Memorial day. The company certainly make a fine appearance and will surprise their friends on Memorial day.

To all who have never had the opportunity of hearing Mrs. Brackett sing we say, be sure and attend her song recital at Pelree Hall on May 29.

PORT OF PORTSMOUTH

Arrivals at and Departures From Our Harbor May 21

Arrived

Tug Lenape, Calhoun, towing two barges from the eastward; picked up barge Oley and sailed for Philadelphia.

Cleared

Barge Draper, Philadelphia.
 Schooner William H. Summer, Small, Eatonville, N. S., to load piling for New York.

Sailed

Tug Portsmouth, Perkins, Boston, towing two brick laden barges.

Tug Piscataqua, Drew, York, towing two lumber laden barges; tug returned.

Wind northwest, fresh.

TOOLS AND MATERIAL ARRIVE

Tools and material for the firm of Ellis and Dussell, contractors, who will do the work on the double track from Kittery to Conway Junction, have arrived at Kittery, where the headquarters of that firm will be established during the construction of the new tracks.

OBITUARY

George W. Patch

The death occurred in Kittery on Tuesday evening of George W. Patch, aged eighty-one years, six months, besides his wife, he leaves a daughter and a son.

PICKERING THE MAN

He Will Very Likely Return To Water Board

If nothing new develops between now and tomorrow night, Dr. S. F. A. Pickering, a former water commissioner, may go back on the board to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Capt. J. A. Sanborn.

It looked at one time as if Dr. Pickering would be second man in the race, but the result of the caucus of the members of the council on Monday evening brought out the fact that a change had come about and that the Doctor was the favorite.

D. P. Borthwick, who all along was considered a winner, received three votes, one from Ward Four, one from Ward Two and the other from the third district.

John W. Hayes, another candidate, got one vote, which, it is said, came from Ward Three.

The five votes in favor of Dr. Pickering are said to have been cast by councilmen from all the wards with the exception of Ward Three. His supporters included both councilmen from Ward One, one from Ward Two, one from Ward Five and the other from Ward Four. It is understood that a motion was made to make the choice unanimous but a Ward Two member, who was a supporter of Mr. Borthwick, refused to agree.

MAYOR GIVES WARNING.

Calls Attention to Acts of Trespass in City Parks

The city authorities and superintendent of parks have been very much annoyed within the past few weeks by acts of trespass committed in the different parks.

Young trees have been wilfully broken down, flowers have been wantonly picked and plants and shrubs destroyed.

In one case a woman, with three children, was seen to be gathering tulips. In several cases children have gathered flowers and taken them home. The parents must have known, or should have known, that flowers of that kind were not rightfully in possession of the children.

The acts were usually committed by small children, oftentimes urged thereto by parents who should have known better.

It is probable that there are certain people who do not realize that such proceedings render them liable to a fine of twenty dollars. The superintendent of parks has been ordered to see that the law is strictly enforced, and all trespassers will be dealt with accordingly.

WALLACE HACKETT,

Mayor.

IRA QUITS THE GAME

Released by the Hartford Team at His Own Request

Ira A. Newick has been released by the Hartford baseball team of the Connecticut League at his own request.

In making his request, Ira told the Hartford manager that he had decided to quit professional baseball, having accepted an excellent position in a brewery in Providence, R. I.

In commenting upon his retirement, the Springfield News says Ira "is a fine pitcher and his absence is likely to be seriously felt by Hartford."

FROSTS DID DAMAGE

The Farmers of This Vicinity Report Serious Loss

The frosts of this week did much damage in this vicinity. Elliot and York farmers report the loss of their early vegetables and the farmers of Rye, Newington and Greenland also suffered.

There was also some damage to fruit trees, but these suffered less severely.

AT THE NAVY YARD

The ammunition for New York has all been loaded on the collier Leonard and she is expected to sail the last of this week or the first of next.

Preparations are being made for the customary memorial exercises at the yard on Memorial day and for the decoration of the graves in the yard and Spanish cemeteries.

Privates Ketruff and Driscoll of the post marine guard will shortly be discharged on the expiration of their terms of enlistment.

Orders have been received at the general store to the effect that the stores and equipment of the U. S. S. Chester will soon commence to arrive. The Chester is a scout cruiser now building at Bath and she

If You Are Tired

Of bothering with bulky glass plates, investigate the PREMO FILM PACK which combines the advantages of plates and films in a remarkable degree. The Film Packs and Film Pack adapters dry plates and Eastman Roll Films at

H. P. Montgomery's,

6 Pleasant Street Opp. P. O.

will be put in commission at this yard when completed, which will be some time the last of this year.

Some exchanges have recently been made between the marine guard at the barracks and that of the prison ship Southern.

Two hundred or more shoes sold like hot cakes at the sale held this (Wednesday) forenoon at the marine barracks. The shoes were not of the late issue, but were certainly bargains for those who were lucky enough to get them.

A crew from the steam engineering boiler shop worked during the noon hour today (Wednesday), in order that the last and third boiler could be hoisted from the Yankee.

A new line of sport has come to the front among the men of the tug Sioux and the ship's company now boasts of some jacks men with the boxing gloves. Some fine exhibitions have lately been given there and the artists of the crew would like to hear what some of the sports on the Southern can do with the milks.

NEWS OF SHIPPING

The whereabouts of Piscataqua vessels at present is as follows: Schooners Annie F. Conlon, Seaward, at Philadelphia from Boothbay; John J. Hanson, Whitney, at Bangor from Newport News; J. Frank Seavey, Kelly, at dynamite from New York; Lizzie J. Call, Garland, en route from Port Reading for Exeter; Thomas B. Garland, Nickerson, en route from Hudson River to Portland; John Bradwell, Benson, en route from South Amboy to Stonington, Me.; Jonathan Sawyer, Reynolds, en route from Philadelphia to Lynn.

The fishing schooners Catherine D. Enos, Anne and Jennie, N. A. Rowe, Eddie A. Minott, Gracie E. Freeman and Mary E. Webb are in port.

Schooner Mt. Hope, Babbitt, is on the way from Baltimore with coal for this port.

Schooner William H. Summer, an arrival Monday, was recently purchased in Milbridge from New York parties. She has been chartered to go from here to Eatonville, N. S., to load piling for New York.

Ships I. F. Chapman and E. D. Sutton, both fine bath-bulk vessels hailing from New York, have been sold and will be cut down to barges.

A BOLD AND BRAVE FIRE FIGHTER

A well known attorney, who occupies rooms in the Globe building, distinguished himself on Tuesday afternoon by his daring and heroic work in extinguishing the flames of a burning automobile on State street. His work was witnessed by several people, who immediately forced his membership in the Veteran Firemen's Association, where he was at once assigned to the life net and scaling ladder crew. This is not his first act of bravery, for Harry has many times made good as a fire fighter in the department of Ketchum, Me., where he has been conspicuous for courageous work. He now holds a handsome medal of honor.

S. G. LONDRES

10 Cent Cigar

Has No Equal.

S. GRYZMISH, MANUFACTURER

OLD DRY DOCK A MYSTERY

Ancient Hulk Sets the Good People of Revere Guessing

A dispatch from Revere, Mass., says that the old wooden dry dock towed from here to Point of Pines has started among the natives and thousands of observers who have gazed and speculated upon the old hulk since it was beached on the shores of Revere all kinds of rumors. Many of those who saw it thought it was intended for a permanent addition to the beach buildings along that coast.

After the heavy timbers are removed the old historic hulk will go up in smoke and the metal fragments will be gathered up by the junk firm which bought it.

THIS IS BAD BUSINESS

Superintendent of Parks Leslie Norman was out on the warpath today (Wednesday) and was decidedly hot under the collar after gazing at two young trees that had been broken down in Haven Park. Leslie feels badly about the trees and says that he will stop such acts if it costs money to do so. Not only have the trees suffered, but flowers have been plucked in the park this Spring. The law is sure to reach the guilty ones if they insist on doing this kind of work and when it does they will have reason to be very sorry.

MR. CULLEN A TRUSTEE

Patrick J. Kennedy of Exeter was chosen grand chief ranger at the annual session of the grand court of New Hampshire, Foresters of America, in Nashua on Tuesday and William A. A. Cullen of this city was selected one of the grand trustees.

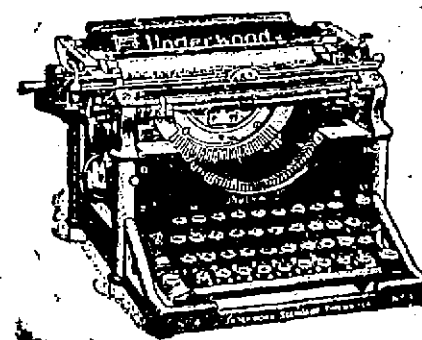
Mr. Cullen was also appointed a member of the committee on the state of the order. Robert Capstick of this city was the retiring grand junior warden.

MORE HST STUFF

Five carloads of sulphur were sent to the paper mill this (Wednesday) morning by the switching crew of the Boston and Maine railroad yard.

READY FOR BUSINESS

The police station cell room looks spick and span in a new coat of paint and whitewash, which is being given it by Gardner V. Urich.



Typewriters, Cash Registers

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Sacramento Chinese Restaurant

American and Chinese Dishes. Chop Suey a Specialty. All kinds of meats, Chicken and Soups served in American and Chinese style. Orders put up to take out.

Lunch from five cents upward.

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Up one flight

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In Patrician Oxfords For Ladies'

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A WHISKEY FOR EVERY MAN.

The highest quality of Eastern Rye Whiskey. Especially adapted for family and medicinal use. Sold by all first-class dealers.

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OLIVER W. HAM

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Sale of Fancy China Matting

Every roll is new and fresh, and an assortment of choice fine patterns in greens, reds, blues, browns etc., that cannot be found elsewhere in PORTSMOUTH.

The Best 116-Warp Amvill's Matting

We will offer at this rate for 29c, quality 40c. Come and look through our stock, and be convinced that for goods of equal quality our price is low. It is always easy to make low prices on cheap goods.

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